ESTABLISHED 1818

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,437—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1895.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY. PRICE 8 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	C. Gadd	26th July.
† THAMES	4113	800	A. Symons	2nd Aug.
P.&O. PERSIA	3908	600	G. Langborne	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th "
P.&O. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	A. Symons	30th "
P.&O. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nantes	6th Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	13th "

The Steamers marked P.&O. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo :—

25th July — 21st August
7th August — 4th September

For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th June, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ORION	G. Nicolich	2,841	600	1st Aug.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	B. Vidos	4,225	350	9th Aug.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	9th Sep.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 360	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA FERESA		3,062	350	21st August.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 22, 1895.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,300 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued.
Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 12, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court Street. House

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 27th July, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 30th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 25th July, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 28th July, at 7 a.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "HUZARA," 2,070 tons, on the 25th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "MADURA," 1,951 tons, on the 26th July, calling at Mozambique, Quillimane, Chinde, Beira, and Inhambane.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th July, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NOTICES.

APPLICATIONS for the OFFICE of BULLION-KEEPER in H. M.'s MINT, Bombay, will be received upto 31st July, 1895. Salary Rs. 250. Security in Government Paper, Rs. 25,000. Only copies of Testimonials should accompany Applications, as they will not be returned.

B. SCOTT, MAJOR, R.E.,
Mint Master.
H. M.'s Mint, Bombay, 17th July, 1895.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to the SIRDAR KHAN BAHADOOR PUDUMJEE PESTONJEE MEMORIAL FUND are requested to send in the amount of their Subscriptions either to the Bank of Bombay Head Office or to the Branch in Poona.

DORABJEE DADABHOY BOOTTEE,
COOPERSWAMY N. MOODLIAR,
FRAMJEE DORABJEE GHASWALLA,
ABDULLA A. WAHED,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

THE LORD HARRIS MEMORIAL FUND.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Committee of the Lord Harris Memorial Fund will be held in the Rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 5-15 P.M., when the following Proposal submitted at the Meeting of the 16th instant, on behalf of the Chairman and Secretaries, will be considered along with any OTHERS that may be brought forward :—
"That the Memorial take the form of a building or buildings to be erected in Bombay for the purposes of Primary Education, and named after Lord Harris, and a Life-size Portrait in Oils of his Lordship."

W. R. MACDONELL, Chairman.
A. F. BEAUFORT,
FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
HARKISONDAS NAROTAMDAS,
NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretaries.
Bombay, 16th July, 1895.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 27th July, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business.
1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet made up to 30th June 1895.
2ND.—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3RD.—To elect a Director in the place of the retiring one who is eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To appoint an Auditor, and to fix his remuneration for the current year.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd July to 12th August, 1895, both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JEEWANDAS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th July, 1895.

SIVAGANGA ZEMINDARY RUPEE LOAN, 1895.

THE Resident Lessee hereby notifies that this ENTIRE LOAN for SIX LAKHS OF RUPEES has been Underwritten at Par.
Single Bonds of Rs. 500 each in the various issues can now therefore only be obtained from leading Brokers in the Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Markets.
The Terms of the Bonds are as under :—

Series.	Bonds.	Bearing Interest	Due 1st July.	To be Redeemed at per Bond.
	Rs. 500 each	at p. ct. p. a.	A. D.	
A.	200	6	1896	Rs. 500-0-0
B.	200	5½	1897	" 502-8-0
C.	200	5¼	1898	" 507-8-0
D.	200	5¼	1899	" 515-0-0
E.	400	5	1900	" 525-0-0

SIMLA FINE ARTS SOCIETY.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES and ARTWORK will be held in SIMLA about the middle of August, when the usual Prizes will be given. The Prospectus will be issued in May, and can be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary.
The return Carriage to any part of British India of all accepted contributions (Copies and Pictures previously exhibited at Simla excepted) or their Carriage to Poona will be defrayed by the Society.

H. F. C. BOUGHEY BURGESS,
Honorary Secretary.
Simla, 26th April, 1895.

ALL PERSONS having a knowledge of PITMAN'S SHORTHAND will hear of something to their Advantage by sending their Name and Full Address, clearly written, to SIR ISAAC PITMAN and SONS, 1, Amen Corner, London, E.C. Non-Shorthand writers should lose no time in acquiring this Valuable Art, because all who can employ it will find its practice both useful and profitable in every walk of life. Buy the Phonographic Teacher of R. A. RAGOON, Bombay, and ask for List of Prize competitions.

PURE AND WHOLESOME
WHISKEY.
TREACHER'S
HIGHLAND MALT.
CELEBRATED THROUGHOUT INDIA.
Rs. 28 per dozen, Cash.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.
THE WHOLE OF OUR STOCK
OF
WATERPROOF GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AND
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
UMBRELLAS,
IS NOW BEING SOLD AT A REDUCTION OF
10 PER CENT. OFF USUAL PRICES.
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

—NEW TENNIS FLANNELS,—
"FOR THE RAINS,"
Best Soft Wool,
LOUNGE COAT & TROUSERS.
NEW DRABS,
NEW BROWNS,
NEW GREYS.
FROM Rs. 30.
ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Pure, Wholesome, Unsophisticated, Unadulterated SCOTCH WHISKY.
A Blend rising rapidly in the estimation of the PUBLIC is
FERRINTOSH.
Rs. 27 per Doz. The Best and Cheapest WHISKY at this Price in the Market. Rs. 27 per Doz.
Only Obtainable of PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

Q.—WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like the names of Popular Men ?
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like Venus ?
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like Happiness ?
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like Charity ?
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like the Sun's Rays ?
WHY is a smoker of BAHADUR CIGARS like an Ancient Divinity ?

A.—BECAUSE they are in every one's mouth !
BECAUSE their beauty is often enveloped in clouds.
BECAUSE you cannot have too much of them.
BECAUSE their possession brings blessing and peace to mankind.
BECAUSE you find them the world over.
BECAUSE he floats to bliss on a cloud.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

THE
ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON).
AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.
EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

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"In every respect it is credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
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"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

AITCHISON'S
PATENT POCKET
BINOCULAR.
FIELD, MARINE AND OPERA GLASS.
AS supplied to HER MAJESTY the QUEEN EMPRESS of India, Members of the Royal Family, The Marquis of Salisbury, The Earl of Rosebery, The Earl of Lonsdale, &c., &c., His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, Their Highnesses The Maharajahs of Gwalior, Jodhpore, Patiala, Dholepore, Bhavnagar, &c., &c.
Patronised and approved by Officers of the Grenadier Guards, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Cavalry, &c.
British Officers in India, Canada, and all parts of the World are delighted with this New-Glass, because it is so Light and Portable.
GLASS OPEN the tubes measure from eyes to object lenses, 5 in. Diameter of object lenses, 1⅛ in.
GLASS CLOSES to a thickness of one inch.
Can be carried in the Waistcoat Pocket.
Does not weigh more than the ordinary Watch.
Is marvellously light, being made entirely of Aluminium.
This Glass can be opened, focussed, and pocketed again in about ¼ the time it takes to bring the ordinary Binocular into use.
HIGH POWER SUPERIOR QUALITY. ACHROMATIC LENSES.
SPLENDID DEFINITION.
The Lightest and Handiest and most Useful Glass in Existence.
MADE ENTIRELY OF ALUMINIUM.
COMPLETE IN SOFT LEATHER PURSE CASE,
Rs. 70.
Hard Brown Leather Case for Belt, or with Shoulder Strap, Rs. 8 Extra.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :—
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?
Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.
Annas 8 and Re. 1.
F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
MAKERS OF THE WELL-KNOWN "APOLLO" SHIRTS.
A GOOD WELL-FITTING SHIRT.
FINE LONGCLOTH, LINEN FRONTS AND WRISTS.
Rs. 54 per Doz. CASH.
BOMBAY.

HEALTH HAS BEEN RESTORED, ENERGY REGAINED, AND LIFE PROLONGED, IN THOUSANDS OF CASES BY THE USE OF THE
PHOSPHORUS COMPOUNDS
PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LD., LONDON.
THE ONLY FORM KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE, AND
CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Twenty-five Years' Experience has established the Fact that these Pills supply the MOST EFFECTUAL MEANS of administering SAFELY and SUCCESSFULLY
THE ONLY REMEDY FOR LOSS OF NERVE POWER,
NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, AND MENTAL DEPRESSION, ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY, EXCESS, CLIMATIC and other DEPRESSING CAUSES.
These PILLS ARE TAKEN WITH GREAT BENEFIT in Malarial Neuralgias, and incapacity for Intellectual or Business Work, as they rapidly restore Physical Vigour and Mental Activity.
The following have a large application. Those numbered 6 and 9 are taken with great advantage to STIMULATE THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. They operate as real NUTRIENT TONICS, giving increase of power in all cases of loss of Mental and Physical Vigour.
PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.
Nux Vomica in combination with Phosphorus is a very potent medicine, acting as a tonic both on the brain and spinal cord. It is useful in cases of cerebral and spinal debility, atonic dyspepsia, lowness of spirits, and habitual constipation, general ill-health (*below par*), commonly arising from overwork.
PHOSPHORUS NUX VOMICA, AND IRON PILLS, No. 13.
IRON is added to the combination with Nux Vomica for persons who are anæmic. It is especially beneficial in Neuralgia and other manifestations of nervous exhaustion occurring in feeble, bloodless (anæmic) persons.
SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.
These carry the usual dose of Phosphorus only. They are taken as a nutrient tonic with great advantage in all cases manifesting Loss of Nerve Power from over excitement and excessive activity of the brain when Iron or Quinine cannot be given.
PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.
These are made with the Extract of the "True" Damiana Plant, the properties of which are well known. It is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when given as a remedy for Loss of Power. Formula No. 36 contains Nux Vomica also, and is therefore a more powerful combination.
COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.)
This is a combination of the most powerful Nerve Tonics known. Iron, like Phosphorus, is a normal constituent of the blood, the health always suffering when either of these elements are deficient. These Pills are beneficial in all cases of poorness of blood and want of nerve power, especially in that feeble condition of body and mind induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds. In Melancholia, Mental Depression, Failure of Energy and Business Capacity, and other morbid conditions indicating premature old age they are powerfully restorative. They are exceedingly energizing and strength-giving, and a valuable remedy for convalescents from Fever and other exhausting diseases.
PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.
These Pills operate as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs producing no irritation of the gastro-intestinal organs. They are especially useful in premature failure of power induced by passive discharges due to debility. Also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, and Atony of the Uterus. Formula 1 is a suitable "tonic for feeble anæmic females."
In Bottles, 3s., 5s., & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks. *Full Directions accompany each Bottle.*
N.B.—The only guarantee of the Genuineness of these Pills is our Trade Mark. See that this is intact.
BEWARE OF SPURIOUS PILLS OFFERED AT LOW PRICES.
Appointed Agents :—Calcutta : BATHGATE & Co. Bombay : TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona : TREACHER & Co. Allahabad : LYELL & Co. Labore and Simla : PLOMER & Co. Umballa and Kasauli : BALL, HOBSON & Co. Rangoon : DE SOUZA & Co. Karachi : MR. R. SHEPHERD.
H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LD.,
14, NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of MISS GERTRUDE PENCER, late of Rajkote, in Kathiawar, who died at London, on the 6th day of December, 1893, and Letters of Administration, with the Will annexed of the unadministered part of Whose Estate throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 6th Day of July, 1895, to SHIVSHANKAR PRITAMLAL MEHTA, Esquire, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator, at No. 127, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, within one Calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the Assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the Deceased or having property belonging to her are required to pay their debts and hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 25th Day of July, 1895.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

Have just opened a Collection of the

MOST PERFECT CYCLES,

Manufactured by the

PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY,

LIMITED.

THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893, for BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES

Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength,
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

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MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:

ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors:—

THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. CHAIRMAN.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, ESQ.
THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
S. M. MOSES, ESQ.
W. M. MACAULAY, ESQ.
DR. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.

ALL,

Who are desirous of effecting

LIFE ASSURANCES

Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the

ORIENTAL

With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 50,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., for Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq., (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF ENGLAND.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Indian Banks.					
Bank of Bombay	30,000	600	all	10 pr. ct.	1,480
Bank of Bengal	60,000	600	all	10 pr. ct.	1310ex.d
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,360
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	15,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	16 p.c.	175
Chinese Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	99
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	60,000	£20	£20	7pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	41	29
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	200
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown	1,782 / 782 / 502	100	100	Yearly 10 / 7½ / 12	585 / 60
Back Bay Reclamation	15,000	100	100	10	122xd
Backhay Battlefield Estate					
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,375
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,305
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	69
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ltd.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,700
Deccan Ice Co., in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	801
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	30	257
Delhi Cloth & General Mills	2,500	250	250	8 pr. ct.	25
Indian Guano and Survey					
Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	141
Kamp & Co	4,000	300	175	21	357
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	500	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	141
Marcus & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	100	15	135
Mapler Foundry	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	92
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	1,000	100	200	...	60
Phillips & Co., Ld	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	155
Pearl Canning Co	4,000	100	100	7½	104
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	5,000	1,000	1,000	20	505
Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ld.	250	5,000	1,000	No dvd	2,350
Shanghai Ice	1,000	100	100	9	60
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	105xd
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs15	281
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,500
S. & G. I. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	999
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Allsnos	1,500	1,000	all	20	730
Anglo-Indian	1,245	100	100	Nil	56
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Ballari)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	895
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	960
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	15	530
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	315
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	480
Central India	1,000	500	500	35	1,480
China Mills Co	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	960
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	930
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Gennaughi Mills	800	500	500	25	740
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs15	725
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	740
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	555
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	550
Empress	2,100	500	500	17½	620
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	565
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	715
Hingunghat	700	500	500	40	860
Howard and Bullooghs	1,500	500	500	25	730
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,180
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	510
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,340
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd 25	565
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	710
Jaffer Alli	900	500	500	Nil	200
Jamshed Manufacturing Co	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs 5	220
Jowraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	1,135
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,800	1,000	20	300
Kamatipura	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs25	780
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	880
Khatao Manufacture	1,000	1,030	1,000	35	930
Kurjee	2,500	100	103	7½	250
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	945
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	1,130
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	3,000
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	4.0
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulbuggai	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	300
Mayer Wookjee	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	2,430
Do. Petit	6,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	180
Mazagon	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs70	2,370
Morarji Goculdas					
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	Nil	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
Madonal	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2	610
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	550
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,500
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1555
Spon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	30	1,030
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	1,330
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	1,640
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	35	860
Southern India	1,000	600	600	15	115
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dvd Rs12½	390
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	12½	210
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	422
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	20	700
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	500	500	25	820
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Vaniashunker Lakhmishanker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	570
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	715
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	2.0
Union Mills Ld	6000	1,000	1,000	...	500
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Anjuri Ginning Co	100	500	all	15 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	900	1,100	1,100	90	1,150
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ltd	550	250	250	25	332½
Bombay Cotton Broul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	15	152½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	130
Colaba	600	200	200	12	190
Education	600	1,880	1,880	20	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,080
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	20	97
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,125
French	300	500	500	25	515
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	43
Hirgoll Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	135
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	480
Mahitya Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	235
Madhapura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	95
Mofussil Co	5,125	400	400	Nil	305
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	135
New Berar	1,200	500	500	35	515
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11½	135
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	430
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	430
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,210
Zeal	400	2,000	750	50	550
Surah Woollen Mills	1,200	250	200	Nil	55
Surat City Press Co, Ld	317	200	all	16	200
Volkart	—	1,000	100	12	210
				90	1,120

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	29-1
Gold Leaf	"	29-6 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	29-5
Do. new	"	29-6
Australia bar Gold	"	29-3
Bombay bar Gold	"	29-3
Sovereigns	"	15-4
Do. Dreadnought	"	18-3
Silver 7	"	28-7
Do. 17s	"	28-9
Dollars	"	235-0
Mexican do. new	"	190-0
Yuasp Piece	"	180-6

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Society for the Preservation of Horned Cattle, Mooljee Jetha Cloth Market, 9 p.m.

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Marine Battalion.

St. Mary's School vs. Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Banda entered and the steamers Rheinfels and Tokio left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Ehrenfels entered, and the steamer Bhundara left the dock yesterday.

FAIR.—The Nagpunchmee Fair takes place to-morrow (Friday), at Bellasis Road.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Mahomedan aged about thirty years, was, on Tuesday noon, walking along the Clare Road, when he suddenly vomited blood, dropped down, and died. It appears that deceased had been suffering from heart disease for sometime past. The body was then removed to the morgue, where Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday. A verdict of death from heart-disease was recorded.

FATAL SNAKE-BITE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at Walkeshwar, touching the death of Gonaji Jairam, a malee, aged twenty-five years, employed in the Lady's Gymkhana. About half-past 9 o'clock, on Tuesday night, deceased was walking along the Ridge Road, when he was bitten by a snake on the right foot, and died at midnight from the effects of the bite. A verdict of death from snake-bite was recorded.

A EUROPEAN IN TROUBLE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Murray charged Henry Weldon, a European, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself, on Friday night last, at Cammatesepoora 11th Lane. Mr. Murray informed the magistrate that the accused should have surrendered to his bail before the court, on Saturday morning, but did not do so, and now stated that he was not in a fit condition that morning to appear. The accused being questioned by the court admitted the offence, and stated that he was an editor of the *Poona Observer*, that he arrived in Bombay a short time ago, and that he was awfully sorry for this. The magistrate fined him Rs. 2, and ordered him to pay twelve annas for conveyance hire.

OBITUARY.—We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Soorabai J. Bhaskerjee Crushnajee, the daughter of the late Hon'ble Jagoonathjee Sunkersett, at the age of fifty-six from asthma, on Monday morning last. There was nothing seriously wrong with her, till six in the morning, but afterwards somewhat suddenly the breathing became hard, and she expired at 8 a.m. Mrs. Bhaskarao B. Pitale and Mrs. Damodarao Balkrishnajee Pitale are the two ladies, now surviving of the remaining children of Shreemant Hon'ble J. Sunkersett. Mrs. Soorabai, who was of an amiable disposition recently lost her son, and leaves behind her no issue. Her funeral was attended by the relations of her family.

SYSTEMATIC THEFT OF HUNDIS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Ramji Virji was charged before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with dishonestly receiving and voluntarily assisting in the disposal of a valuable document, namely, one hundi for Rs. 1,000, bought by Adamji Hakimji of Kukawad, near Jetpur, in Kattyawar, and another for Rs. 100 belonging to Raghu Nathu. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Sakardande, pleader, appeared for the accused. The facts of the case are rather puzzling. It appears that in all eight hundis, valued at Rs. 2,400, belonging to different persons, were found missing. On enquiry it was ascertained that the hundis were cashed, and the amount paid to the persons who presented them. The matter was reported to the police, who discovered, that the accused Ramji, Trikamji Bhanji, and Mohanji Odharji had cashed the hundis, and received the amount of money. Ramji and Mohanji were arrested but Trikamji is still at large. The charges pending against Mohanji are in respect of four hundis, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,075 and two other hundis of the value of Rs. 225, belonging to Ganaji Ookaji Shroff, of the Chukla Bazaar, and Kanji Mulji Sonar of Sheikh Memon Street. Inspector Framji and Sabedar Roshanali of the Detective Police are making. It has not yet transpired how the accused came by the hundis, which were sent by post from Jetpur. The case stands adjourned.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Janea Amtoo, a Hindu labourer, residing in the Fort, appeared before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, and filed an information charging one Miss Florence Sterling, with kidnapping two of his daughters, named Oomti and Jankee. In the information the complainant stated that about twenty-six days ago his wife went to the Crawford Markets to buy some vegetables, taking the two daughters, Oomti and Jankee with her. On reaching the Markets, the mother went in, leaving the girls outside, but on her return, she found them missing. Two days after this a European lady, named Miss Sterling, went to the complainant's house with the elder girl, who stated to the father that the lady picked them up from the road, while they were standing outside the markets. As she cried out and refused to take any food, she was brought back, while her younger sister, was still with the lady. The complainant further stated that he wrote two letters to Miss Sterling to return his child to him, but she refused to do so, and the father wandered about the city, distracted, searching for his girls. He learnt that his child was in the Mazagon Mission House belonging to Miss Sterling. The complainant wanted his child back and stated that Miss Sterling had no right to detain his child. Under these circumstances, the complainant applied the court for a notice against Miss Sterling to show cause, why she should not be charged with kidnapping and wrongfully detaining the girl Jankee, a minor. The magistrate granted the notice.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THE weekly meeting in connection with the above sports held yesterday afternoon on the maidan behind the Marine Lines, was a complete success, entries being quite satisfactory and the events keenly contested. The weather as well as the ground were all that could be desired, and the programme, consisting of six interesting events, was gone through punctually. The following are the results :—

I TENT-PEGGING—HORSES.

Mr. Thorn	1
Mr. Pelle	2
	3 starters.

II TENT-PEGGING—PONIES.

Captain Pinney	1
Mr. Fischer / Mr. Pelle	2

III. AUNT SALLY COMPETITION.

Jackal Club, 1 min. 29 sec	1
Colaba Club, 1 min. 44 sec	2
Light Horse, 1 min. 57 sec	3

IV. THE GIRTON STAKES.

In this event the competitor had to ride over a hurdle to a point, where he was to hand a list of questions to a lady. The lady was to answer those questions in writing and the competing gentleman had to return over the hurdle, the first passing the post with most correct answers to win. The questions were : (1) Who was the father of Zebedie's children ? (2) What relation is your sister's maternal husband to yourself ? (3) Where was Moses when the candle went out ? (4) If a herring and-a-half cost one anna and-a-half, how much will a dozen and-a-half cost ? The following was the result of th's amusing event :—

Mrs Beaufort nominates Mr Proctor	1
Mrs Pelle nominates Mr Pelle	2
Mrs Carnegie nominates Mr Birkett	3
Mrs Simpson nominates Mr Simpson	4
Mrs V Bailey nominates Mr Webster	5
Miss Barnett nominates Mr Ellison	6
Mrs Cahusac nominates Mr Pinney	7

V. POLO BALL (seven entries, two heats).

Mr Proctor	1
Mr Birkett	2

VI. PONY SCURRY.

Captain Pinney, Lily of Lumby, Mr Talbot	1
Mr Fischer, Pony, owner	2
Mr Tod's Dinah, Capner	3
8 Starters.	

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.

A MATCH will be played on the Cooperage ground this evening between the Rovers and the Army Temperance Royal Artillery. The Kick off at 5-30, p.m. :—Rovers goal,—S. H. Stevenson ; backs—G. Walton and E. H. Stewart ; half backs, W. E. Shipp, J. Allan and W. H. Higman ; forwards, F. Simpson, Sheeham, J. Blaner, W. J. Church and A. Brown ; A. T. R. A.—goal, Gunner Hoodham ; backs, Gunners Seymour and Leary ; half-backs, Gunners Martin, Vaughan and Smeeton ; forwards—Gunners Smith, Pope, Darnley, Flower, and Bombardier Walpole.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles. Invalid Food. Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SON & Co. Hunaum Street Fort, Bombay.

THE ALLEGED EXTENSIVE THEFT AT MESSRS. E. D. SASSOON.

THE ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, further heard the case in which Babubhai Narsilal, Nagindas Fakirbhai, Bechardas Keevaldas, and Balmukund Bhaidas, servants in the employ of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company, stood charged at the instance of Mr. Silas Benjamin, Acting Superintendent of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company's Mills, with criminal breach of trust as servants, and theft in respect of Rs. 5,500, which they alleged suddenly disappeared from their possession.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Bayani, solicitors, appeared for the complainant, Mr. Davar, barrister-at-law, appeared for the first, Mr. Spencer, pleader for the second, Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhoy for the third, and Mr. Shroff, solicitor, for the fourth accused.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that he had no further evidence to offer on behalf of the prosecution. There was no more evidence to be adduced of a direct nature such as his worship had asked complainant on the last occasion to bring, but the learned counsel drew his worship's attention to the fact that conformable to an illustration given in the Act under the misappropriation Section the accused persons could be called upon by his worship at any stage of the proceedings to give an explanation regarding the money entrusted to their charge. It was admitted by the defence that the money was received all right by them, and there was no evidence to show that the safe was approached by any other person except the accused. The deficiency of Rs. 5,500 could not be accounted for by the prosecution, simply because the amount was lost while in the charge and possession of the accused, and it would be tantamount to considering the whole situation of affairs wrongly, were the burden of explanation, that lay in the circumstances on the defence, to be sifted by the prosecution.

Mr. Davar contended that it would be really hard on the accused to be compelled to give an explanation of an offence, which was not established against them. As far as his client was concerned he had nothing to do with the money, the amount allotted to him being found all right.

The advocates representing the other accused, having supported Mr. Davar's argument, the magistrate remarked that he thought the maxim of law had by long practice, become quite venerable that without the presence on the record of evidence giving rise to reasonable suspicion in the mind of the court accused persons should not, as a rule, be called upon to explain the offence with which they stood charged. On the last occasion an adjournment was granted by him to the prosecution on the understanding that unless evidence of a more conclusive and direct nature was adduced on the present hearing, the court could not base any thing upon the evidence so far recorded, which was indirect and inconclusive. As no fresh evidence was adduced, and the Hon. Mr. Mehta suggested that the statement of the accused persons should be taken, his worship thought it was to their own interest to give an explanation.

The first accused thereupon said that he went to the moonim to receive the money on the 26th or 27th June, the moonim gave the cheque to Mr. Damodhar with instructions to give accused Rs. 56,000 from out of the amount of cheque when cashed. Damodhar, first, second, and third accused went to the National Bank, and there the first accused was given Rs. 56,000. He then went to the Currency Office, and received small change. The first three accused then returned to the office. They all counted the money, then divided among them in the proportion written in a memo. The money was handed over to the hamal who put it in the safe, the same being locked, the first accused kept the key. Second and third accused went to his place the next morning, and engaging two victorias they drove to the Fort. He then opened the safe with the key he had, and told the hamal to take out money (which was kept in a canvas-bag,) from the safe and take it downstairs to put it in the victoria. By his direction the second accused took out the leather bag containing money from the safe. Third accused sat in one victoria and accused first and fourth drove in another, the key of the safe being given over to the hamal. After a drive for five minutes they reached the mill time-keeper's office and called a coolie to remove money from the gharry into the office. They all waited there for fifteen minutes, until the time-keeper arrived and the payment to mill-hands was commenced. While the fourth accused was making the payment, third accused came up to the first accused, and complained that Rs. 5,500 out of the money allotted to him was missing. The money was then counted over again but was found short of Rs. 5,500. They went to the office and a search was made but to no purpose.

The other accused simply said they had the same statement to make as the first accused.

His worship discharged all the men in the absence of direct evidence.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

YESTERDAY, at a sitting of the court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Budroodin, the following matters were heard :—

RE SORABJEE CUVERJEE TASKER.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, a self-styled Persian poet, who formerly presented congratulatory and laudatory verses in Persian to certain prominent citizens, applied that the petition be not dismissed, but that the matter be postponed for three months, and leave be granted to the insolvent to serve notices to his creditors. The insolvent's petition was put down on the board for dismissal, as he was unable to proceed futher in the matter of his insolvency, having been laid up with rheumatism at Surat. He had filed his schedule, but had not served notices on his creditors.

The Judge : Then I must dismiss the petition.

Mr. Kapadia : In that case he would be obliged to file a fresh petition.

The Judge : Let him do so.

The petition was then dismissed.

RE ACHRATLAL NAROTUM.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, moved for a rule "nisi" calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not forthwith proceed with the hearing of his petition, remarking that he had done nothing for a whole year.

The Judge : In that case the petition would be put down for dismissal in the ordinary course.

Mr. Manker said that it would be a long time hence. What the creditor wished was that the insolvent should forthwith proceed with his insolvency.

The Judge said he could pass no order in the matter. If the insolvent did not do anything within a certain period, his petition would be put down on the board for dismissal.

Mr. Manker said it would be very hard on his client to wait so long.

The Judge : I don't see what hardship your client will have to suffer.

Mr. Manker said his client was unable to take any steps against the insolvent, while the matter was pending before this court.

The Judge said he must act according to the rules framed. If the insolvent did nothing within a year, his petition would be put down for dismissal.

Mr. Manker said his client did not wish that the insolvent's petition should be dismissed. What he wished was that the insolvent should proceed with the hearing of his matter, so that his client might prove the allegations made by him in his affidavit against the insolvent.

The Judge : I cannot compel him to proceed with his petition if he wished to have it dismissed.

Mr. Manker then asked for a rule nisi, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not attend the office of the Official Assignee to make up his books of accounts. He had not attended the office since December last, when he was ordered to make up the books.

The Judge remarked that the order had already been made, and the insolvent's negligence in not obeying it would be taken into consideration in the usual course when the petition was put down for dismissal.

Mr. Manker said his client could not take any steps against the insolvent while his petition was pending.

The Judge remarked that the creditor was in no way prevented from moving the Official Assignee in the matter if he knew that insolvent was concealing any of his property. His lordship accordingly refused the application.

RE OOMERSEY NAGSEY.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to file a fresh petition.

RE FAKIRCHAND GHELLABHAI.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for a fortnight's postponement of the hearing of the rule nisi for a revocation of the adjudication order, which was granted.

RE JEHANGIR JAMSETJEE COLLETT.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order, which was granted.

PETITIONS DISMISSED.

The petitions of the following insolvents were dismissed for want of prosecution :—Doosbhoy Dadabhoy ; Dorabjee Ardasir Buxey ; Sorabjee Rustomjee Shroff ; Framjee Jamaspjee Mehta ; and Ardasir Manekjee Pesikaka.

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ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF A BARODA OFFICIAL.

THE charge of defamation brought by Mr. Hargovandas Dwarkadas Kantavala, Director of Public Instruction, Baroda, against the proprietor and editor of the *Ahmedabad Times* again came on for hearing yesterday afternoon, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court. Mr. Bhaishunker, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. Dinshaw Davar, barrister-at-law, who was instructed by Messrs. Jamietram and Matoobhoy, solicitors.

The complainant Mr. Hargovandas, being further cross-examined by Mr. Davar, said that the "Vicharsagar" of Baroda had also attacked him about two years ago. About three articles appeared in that paper, and the matter treated in them was about the Book Depot. There were no attacks on the complainant's personal capacity. Witness did not remember being charged by that paper with trading in books and making money by the Book Depot. He did not remember whether there were allegations against his personal interests. He did not recollect having seen more than three or four such articles in that paper. Witness could not swear, as he did not remember, that those attacks were more personal, and more virulent than those that appeared in the "Ahmedabad Times." He did not remember the "Vicharsagar," charging him with publication of indecent books, or with making money in ways otherwise than legal. Witness took no proceedings against that paper, nor did he ask the editor to apologize, although the allegations in that paper were untrue. Witness took no steps in that matter as he did not care much about it. He, however, prosecuted the accused as it was a matter of choice Witness did not ask accused to apologize but the "Baroda Vatsal" did apologize. The "Baroda Vatsal" commenced writing against the witness again in the beginning of 1894. Witness believed it was true that the "Ahmedabad Times" began to write against him before the "Baroda Vatsal" recommenced its attacks. Witness knew nothing of the attacks made against him in the paper, called "Shivaji." He never heard of them. The editor did not send him copies of his paper which contained the attacks. Witness did not remember in his correspondence, having alluded to the attacks in the "Shivaji." The editor of the "Baroda Vatsal" was Rowji Antoji Antia, In 1890 Mr. Manibhai Jasbhai was the Dewan. Witness did not go to Mr. Manibhai to request him to send for Rowji and to desist from attacking the witness. The Dewan had nothing to do with the apology Rowji gave. Witness did not know that the Dewan sent for Rowji, and asked him to give the apology. Witness still maintained that he never traded. He was a sharer in the "Arya Daya" Press of Ahmedabad. There were other partners, and Mr. Lalshunker Oomiashunker, was also one of them. Witness shared in the profits and loss of the press. Last year he received a sum as his share of the profit. He had also deposited some money there at interest. He did not call this trading. He had no share in the "Virshahtra" Press. The Gaekwar's Government sanctioned twelve thousand rupees at first and four thousand rupees subsequently for the publication of the Prachin Kavya, and thirty volumes were so published. None of the books were published in the "Arya Daya" Press. They were all published at "Virshahtra Press." The book shown to witness was one of the books of the Prachin Kavya. This book was said to have been published in the "Arya Daya" and Baroda "Virshahtra" Presses. Witness, however, still maintained that no books of the Prachin Kavya was published in the "Arya Daya" Press. (The book was put in Ex. A.) These two presses did not belong to the same owners and were not connected. Witness swore that no one of his family had any connection with the "Virshatra." The process to secure the copyright in British "territory" the "Virshatra" Press put in the name of the "Arya Daya" Press as joint publisher. Nathashanker was the witness' colleague in preparing for publication the Koomar Sungraha. Nathashunker was the manager of the "Virshatra" Press. About Rs. 10,000 were given to "Virshatra" Press as printing charges. Witness did not make any large profits by the sale of books. He was not a very wealthy man. The school houses, which were said to have comprised, an area of 10,000 square feet each had open space in the middle. He could not say without any plans that an area of 5,000 square feet, was absolutely unbuilt upon. He could not deny that an area of about 5,600 square feet were left, actually unbuilt upon, out of two thousand square feet. He had not measured the area. Twenty-five rooms were built around the boundary of the shed with an open space in the middle. The roof was a thatched one. The rooms were made of split bamboos, and so were the partition walls, which were besmeared with mud. For this they had to pay Rs. 2,000. It was not true that there were other people who offered to build such a shed for a less amount. There was a school-building at Fatehpoora, which had a tile roof over it. This school-building did not tumble down in four months, but lasted for two years. It fell down only last year. Witness had not referred to his papers or vouchers to ascertain within what period of time the Nowsaree school fell down, but he was still prepared to maintain that that school-house stood for nearly thirteen months, and that it did not tumble down within six months. For building purposes certain rules were published and in those rules the form of building contract was also published. This form (produced) belonged to the Revenue Department. Witness did not confine himself with this form, and he was not bound to follow the form of tenders adopted by the Revenue Department. The agreement he made with Faiz Mahomed was like the form shown to him, with the exception that the rule six in it was not included in the agreement. That rule stated that the contractors were bound to rebuild or repair a building, if it fell down within a certain period. Witness was aware of the resolution of the 24th November, 1886, applying the rules and forms in vogue in the Revenue Department to the Educational Department. The Dewan sent witness two copies of the rules with the resolution, ordering him to follow these rules. Witness asked the Dewan to exempt him from the binding of these rules and the resolution in connection with the binding of those sheds, and the Dewan did so. The endorsement made by the Dewan on the witness' memo. on this subject, showed this. The memo. bearing that endorsement was dated April 1892. The endorsement was to the effect that all the details were left to the description of the head of the department. Witness could not produce that memo without the permission of the Baroda Government. He applied for the production of certain papers wanted by the other side to the Government but they refused the application. Witness' salary was not stopped and he had no difficulty with the Government. Witness' books of account were never attached by the Government. The books of the department were once sent for by the Government, as they thought the accounts were not properly kept and witness' assistant Dyalji was degraded. There was no suggestion against him that he did not account for the money properly. He was not called upon to account for certain sums, of which no account was kept. The books were attached because no fair ledger was kept. Shortly after his Highness' return from England there was a change of Dewans—Mr. Manibhai coming into office. Mr. Manibhai took no measures, because Mr. Luximon Jugganath ultimately settled the matter by ordering the papers to be filed without referring them to his Highness. Either in connection with this matter or in that of the Dakshina Fund, the complainant's pay was not stopped. In making his contract with Faiz Mahomed the clause six was omitted, because the buildings were only temporary. Witness did not take Rs. 400 as deposit money for each shed from the contractor. One of the conditions in the rules was that nothing was to be paid in advance until the work was finished and that the contractor was to pay for everything. Witness swore that in the building cases there was no prohibition of the making of payment till the building was finished and measured. If the building rules were hard and fast no contractor would come forward. Mr. Pitamber Jetha, the Accountant-General, did not subsequently raise an objection to the payments of money in advance to the contractors, to which witness replied on the 2nd of May. The Accountant-General sent for witness' papers, but he gave no reasons for doing so. The Accountant-General did not ask witness a number of questions about any irregularity. Witness was ordered by his Highness to be transferred to the Military Department. Why his Highness had made such an order, witness could not say. Whether the order was made in connection with the present matter, witness could not say. Witness was aware of the communication from the Government of India to the Resident of Baroda. Witness had personally no objection to disclose the communication, but as it concerned both the Governments as it was a confidential matter, he would decline to disclose it. Witness had heard of accused having applied to his Highness for his (complainant's) suspension and transfer. Witness believed it was no objection to his transfer, but the Baroda Council raised an objection on a technical ground that the permission of the Bombay Government was necessary, before any transfer had been made. Complainant did not urge that his transfer should be stopped as it would be degrading to him in the public estimation. Witness had personally seen the Nowsaree and Vehara schools, while he had not seen the Mahava school. He saw no castor-oil sticks being used in the school-buildings and no mention was made about them by the school-masters, in the correspondence received by him. The Accountant-General Mr. Pitamber Jeths, and his assistant, Mr. Oojamsey, visited the Nowsaree and Vehara schools. They did not tell witness that certain school-masters pointed out to them that castor-oil sticks were being used in the school-buildings. There were no bad feelings between the witness and Mr. Pitamber Jetha and his assistant. Books were sold at the Central Book Depot but no commission was allowed. All private book depots were kept by school-masters. They got a commission on the sale of books, while no commission was allowed to others. When witness said in his examination-in-chief that no books were sold at the Government Central Depot, he meant books sold on commission. Witness knew Athavle, who bore ill feeling towards him. Mr. Athavle wanted to manage the depot on his own account, but witness objected to it. He also wanted discount on books sold, but which was also disallowed. Witness did not know Magan Mansookh of Ahmedabad and Chotalal Bapooji of Broach. He did not know Ballabhoy Nagindas of Mahuva and Chunilal Laloobhoy of Curry. Witness swore that the above four persons had never bought books from the Central Government Depot at discount. Witness Superintended the work of the Central Depot, and it was done under his direction by his subordinates. The State bought up books from the publishers at

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 24.

A further decline of 1/16 per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 107 1-8; and Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. lower, at 116¼. About £125,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was reduced 1-8 per cent., to ½; but that on short London Bills remained at ⅝ per cent. Three and-a-half per cent. Rupee Securities further declined 3-16 per cent., to £58⅝. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged in London yesterday, at 30 3-8d. per oz.; as it also was in New York, at 66 5-8 cents per oz. with demand Exchange on London unaltered. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 102; Paris Exchange on London advanced two centimes to fcs. 25·26¼. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in India on London at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 1d.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday was 3,320,000 quarters, or 150,000 quarters less than at the end of the previous week. The market in Liverpool was firm, White Delhi being quoted at 4s. 10½d. per cental on the spot, ex-quay.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening, all round, with spot and arrival prices all unchanged. Sales 8,000 bales; Imports 6,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

The Liverpool Wool Auction opened yesterday with an animated market, and an upward tendency, prices being 5 per cent. higher. The number of bales offered is 22,000.

In New York yesterday, both spot and forward prices of Cotton were unchanged at 7 cents for ready Mid.-Uplands, and 6·84 cents for September Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 1,000 bales.

A further advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy has taken place in our local Cotton market, and though exporters have bought nothing whatever, the Mills have taken 1,900 bales, say, 600 Oomrawuttee, at Rs 171/178; 500 Wadhwan, at Rs. 102; 300 Westerns, at Rs. 176/177; and 100 each of Dharwar, at Rs. 192; Bhownugger, at Rs. 196; Bengal, at Rs. 167; and Broach, at Rs. 195 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Have both been steady markets to-day, with a moderate amount of business passing for Shippers' account, prices being all unchanged in both markets. The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,318 bales.
Wheat	5,502 cwts.
Linseed	1,302 "
Rapeseed	1,432 "
Rice	2,957 "

FREIGHTS are unchanged. Holders of tonnage are anxious to do business, and are anxious to make concessions; but shippers will not make any offers.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling say at 1s. 1 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which the enquiry has been very limited; and for three months' sight Credits at 1s. 1 5-32d. to 3-16; a moderate amount of Paper having been placed at the former rate, for July-August delivery; but at the close rates were slightly steadier as follows, forward rates being quoted the same as ready both for Bank remittance and Mercantile Bills:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 3-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 1-8d.	"
Credits 3 "	1s. 1 3-16d.	"
Francs 3 "	139¼.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 108 1-16 for cash and the coming settlement, and at 107 13-16 for the August account, from which some further advance was established, say to 108 3-16, 108 1-8, and 107 7-8 in the three positions, respectively, in a steady market, these being also the closing quotations.

SHARES.—There has been a good deal of movement in Cotton Mill Scrip to-day, resulting in most cases in higher quotations as per our list. In other lines we note an advance of Rs. 30, in East India Press shares; of Rs. 25 in Bombay-Burmah Trading first issue; a decline of Rs. 15; in Bombay Flour Mills; an advance of Rs. 5 in Port Canning, and of Rs. 4 in Kemp and Co. Bank of Bombay shares have declined Rs. 10, say to Rs. 1,480 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	107 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	58 7-8
Bar Silver	30 3-8

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 24th July, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	24	1	44 p.m.	...	53
Suez	24	2	55 p.m.	...	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 24th July, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	56	...	1
" Karachi	...	18	...	1
" Madras	...	22	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OR EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Line Saigon-Rangkok interrupted.
The Bhamo route to China for places beyond Momein and Tingyueh is closed for traffic until further notice.
Communication with Quito Equador interrupted by all routes.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Zanzibar noon, Tuesday, 30th.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JULY 23.

10 p.m. ... 81·3

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24.

6 a.m. ... 80·4
10 a.m. ... 82·5
2 p.m. ... 84·4
4 p.m. ... 83·4

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th July, 1895, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	93,000	1,40,000	4,000	2,37,000
Or per mile of Railway	202	303	9	514
For previous week of half-year.	88,000	1,85,000	4,000	2,57,000
Total for 2 weeks	1,81,000	3,05,000	8,000	4,91,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	88,628	1,27,577	1,111	1,97,331
Per mile of Ry do.	149	277	2	428
Total to corresponding date do.	1 60,753	2,86,209	9,501	4,36,463

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 33,669
Ditto to date ..... " 57,547

NEW STORY

BY

RUDYARD KIPLING.

The concluding part of a new

JUNGLE STORY,

by this popular Author, will appear in the

BOMBAY GAZETTE

OF

SATURDAY, JULY 27.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

SMALLEY—ARCHARD—July 19, at the Old Mission Church, Calcutta, by the Rev H Gouldsmith, William, eldest son of the late W Marriott Smalley, Esq. to Elizabeth Annie, youngest daughter of Henry Archard, Esq.

DEATH.

GALSTOUN—July 19, at 22, London Street Calcutta, the infant son of J C Galstoun, Esq. aged 14 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1895.

LAST cold weather the Prime Minister of Hyderabad (Nawab Vikar-ul-Umra) wishing to see for himself how district work is carried on in the Nizam's Dominions made a short tour through the Raichore and Lingsagoor Divisions. The result of the Minister's inspection has recently been published in the shape of a Yellow Book, containing some fifty pages, in which his Excellency gives free expression to his opinions on administrative matters which came under his notice. The tour was necessarily a brief one, occupying less than a month, as it is inconvenient for the Prime Minister of the Nizam to absent himself for a long period from the capital. The Nawab, however, appears to have made good use of his time, for the memorandum passes in review a number of matters of practical importance, extending from currency questions and state education to the condition of the roads over which he travelled. The first important subject discussed by the Minister is a proposal to re-adjust the boundaries of the two districts. It appears that nine of the twelve talukas included in them are surrounded by the Krishna and Toongabadrah rivers, which form their natural boundary. By transferring the three remaining talukas to adjoining districts, and making some re-adjustments in the boundaries of others it would be possible to form the whole of the country lying between the two rivers into one division, whereby a saving of some forty thousand rupees annually would be made. Before issuing final orders, the Minister directs the Board of Revenue to submit a report on the proposal. The next administrative problem, presented to the Minister, was connected with the currency. Hyderabad has a currency of its own (which has recently been greatly improved by the issuing of a well-minted rupee in place of the old and clumsy halli sicca), but the British rupee circulates largely in the border districts. On arriving at Raichore the Minister found that the talukdar had issued an order which practically excluded the British rupee from all business transactions, and that there was much trouble in consequence of this crude attempt at currency reform. Large quantities of cotton are grown in the Raichore district and local traders and others who deal in it have for many years past carried on the business exclusively in British currency. Some persons, probably intent on mischief, had petitioned the talukdar to restore the equilibrium between the two currencies, and he had issued an order which practically meant the expulsion of the British rupee. The Minister grasped the situation at once and modified the talukdar's order to the relief and satisfaction of all concerned. Another currency difficulty which presented itself for solution was one in which the ryots and the sowkars are concerned. The Government revenue collections in these districts are made in halli siccas. The ryots receive payment for their cotton and grain from the dealers in British coin, and to meet the Government demand have to convert it into hallis at any rate, which the local sowkars choose to impose. To meet this difficulty the Minister proposes to fix the rate of exchange between the two currencies in these districts at three or four per cent. lower than that prevailing at the capital, so that the sowkars may find it to their advantage to obtain halli siccas from Hyderabad and sell them to the ryots at more favourable rates. He also proposes that the ryots shall in future be allowed to pay their revenue instalments in either currency, a concession which his Highness' subjects in this portion of his dominions will no doubt greatly appreciate. Before issuing orders for the scheme to be given a year's trial, the Minister intends to obtain the Nizam's sanction.

Several pages of the Nawab's memorandum are taken up in discussing the results of the Survey Settlement in the two districts. This appears to be highly satisfactory, as it has brought about an increase of upwards of three lakhs of rupees in the annual revenue collections of each district. At Raichore, however, the Minister found that the Survey and Settlement papers for the district, the compilation of which had cost several lakhs of rupees, had been placed in a record-room quite unsuited to them, and in which they were liable to be considerably damaged. For this dereliction of duty the talukdar is severely censured. The best test of the fairness of an assessment is obtained by a comparison of the Government demand with the amount of collections. The figures in the memorandum show that for the last Fusli year (October 1893 to October 1894) the revenue collections in these districts averaged more than 99 per cent. of the demand. The work of the Revenue Department in both districts is discussed in the Yellow Book down to the minutest detail, for even the village contingent expenses receive attention. There is also a brief chapter on office buildings containing suggestions for their alteration and improvement. The Prime Minister found public instruction in these two districts in a most deplorable state. In Raichore with a population of 371,000 there are 925 villages and only 14 schools. In Lingsagoor, which has a population of 477,000 and 1,278 villages there are only 16 schools. The pay of the teachers averages five or six rupees a month, which, as one of the Subadars, or Commissioners, has remarked, is less than peons and syces earn. The Minister says:—"The [illegible] of education in these two districts [illegible] regard to the number of institu[illegible] the amount of expenditure, is very unsatisfactory. What can be more deplorable than the fact that there is about one school to every seventy-seven villages, and that there are hardly three pupils in every hundred of the children, who should be receiving education?" A local cess of one anna per rupee of the Government collections is levied in each district, of which two pies is supposed to be devoted to education, but through some blundering the whole of the sum, which ought to have been spent on education has been credited to Government. As soon as he saw the position of matters, the Minister issued an order for the refund of the 1akh-and-a-quarter of rupees wrongly credited to Government, and for the proper application of the educational portion of the cess in future. The Minister proposes to build a number of additional schoolhouses in the villages, to open training schools for teachers, as it is almost impossible to obtain properly qualified persons, and to pay them higher salaries. With the introduction of these improvements it is hoped that education in these districts will rapidly advance from the backward condition in which it is at present. There is an interesting chapter on Law and Justice, in which the Minister quotes and compares the statistics of the working of the Civil and Criminal Courts in both districts. The police receive some censure as the Minister found that a very large proportion of the persons arrested and sent up for trial by them were subsequently acquitted. The amount of stolen property recovered was not satisfactory, and the attention of the Inspector-General of Police is drawn to both these matters.

Passing on to irrigation and public works the Minister gives us a brief, but lively description of the anicuts and water channels in both districts. Regarding one project, the Bechal channel, he makes very severe remarks. This was started as a relief work during the famine of 1876-77, and after nearly two lakhs of rupees had been expended was abandoned on the ground that it was an unproductive work. At present the net receipts from it as an irrigation work are a little over two thousand rupees a year, a very minute percentage on the original outlay. Several proposed irrigation projects are discussed by the Minister, and the Head of the Public Works Department is ordered to report upon them, Public Works in both districts are of little importance, but the Minister appears to have made a close scrutiny of the roads, which did not strike him as being satisfactory in some respects. The penultimate chapter of the memorandum is devoted to a description of the liabilities of the members of the Shoropore family and the measures for their relief adopted by the Minister. Before the mutiny Shoropore was a tributary State, paying peshkush to the Nizam, and readers of Meadows Taylor's Autobiography will recollect the description he gives of his life there, and of his troubles with the mother of the young Rajah, who continually intrigued against him. The Rajah who was destined to fulfil a prophecy that he would be the last ruler of his house was placed on the gadi just before the Mutiny of 1857, but his reign was a brief one. He rebelled against his own sovereign and the British Government, was made prisoner, and brought to Secunderabad, where his old friend and guardian Meadows Taylor went to see him. There is a very affecting description of the interview between the two in Taylor's book, and of the subsequent accidental death of the Rajah from a pistol shot. The Shoropore Sumasthan or State was confiscated to the Nizam, but liberal arrangements were made in the shape of watans, jagirs, inam lands, and stipends for the members of the Rajah's family and their relations. During his visit to Shoropore the Minister found them to be in great pecuniary straits, and his memorandum contains a long order reciting the measures to be adopted for the relief of the "members of this ancient and noble House." Undoubtedly the most interesting chapter in the memorandum is the last, which gives an account of the visit to the gold-fields which are being worked by the Deccan Company. The Minister witnessed the process of mining and quartz-crushing, and received from Mr. Lowinsky, the manager of the company, five tolas of pure gold as a memento of his visit to the mines. The gold-bearing strata of this portion of the Nizam's Dominions is said to have an area of eleven hundred square miles, or more than ten times that of Mysore. Some of the quartz assays three or four ounces to the ton, so that its payability is beyond question. The questions regarding leases and other matters, which had been pending for some time between the Government and the Company, have now been satisfactorily settled, and as soon as the necessary capital has been raised Hyderabad will take high rank amongst the gold-producing countries of the world. We have said sufficient to show how interesting and business-like the Minister's Memorandum is, and we congratulate him and the Nizam on it as being one of the best and most valuable State papers that has been issued from the Deccan in recent years.

ALTHOUGH the task of completing the necessary works for the Shone system of drainage in Colaba has been taken out of the hands of the contractors, and is being carried on departmentally, the installation is not yet completed, and therefore the Bombay public have had no opportunity of judging of its merits for themselves. Meanwhile it is gratifying to find from the Report on the Sanitary Administration of Burma for last year that the Shone system has so far worked very satisfactorily in Rangoon. The beneficial effect of the change is already apparent in the mortality returns. In 1890 prior to its introduction the urban death-rate exceeded that of the urban and suburban districts last year put together; and the suburban death-rate in 1890 exceeded the combined rate for 1894 by 5·23. The system was steadily extended in the town, and there are now only some five hundred houses that remain unconnected. The question of the disposal of town sweepings has occupied great attention in Rangoon, and it seems probable that the history of Bombay in this matter will repeat itself at Rangoon. A Committee appointed by the Chief Commissioner to consider the most suitable method of disposal has reported in favour of bringing the rubbish within Municipal limits, but of course in "selected areas remote from residences." The Chief Commissioner has accepted this proposal as a temporary arrangement, but has urged on the Municipal Committee the importance of arriving at a final solution of the question at no distant date. It is somewhat surprising that the Chief Commissioner of Burma should have consented even temporarily to a method that has proved so objectionable in Bombay. It would seem that he shares the views of the Sanitary Commissioner, who calls attention to the "flagrant and undoubted" sanitary defects which abound in the more thickly-populated portions of the town, and lays down the principle that "sanitary improvements should come first in the order of urgency, all measures of doubtful advantage being dealt with last." The Chief Commissioner says that it will probably be found necessary eventually either to remove the rubbish by rail beyond Municipal limits, or to burn it in incinerators within those limits. These were the very alternatives placed before the Bombay Corporation by Mr. Murzban in his exhaustive report on the subject last year, in which the adoption of the incinerator scheme was recommended as being the most efficacious and by far the cheapest. The question was referred to a committee, but up to the present very little has been done. At the last meeting of the Committee held this week the question of the conveyance of the kutchra by the existing railway lines was discussed with representatives of the two railway companies, but owing to the absence of certain information the terms for conveyance were not definitely stated. We are informed that there is reason to believe the committee will not terminate their labours for at least twelve months.

MR. A. J. WILSON is the able if pessimistic financier whose timely and trenchant criticisms in the *Investor's Review* were amongst the causes of the fall in Bank shares and the decline in Australian loans, two years ago. When he leaves such questions as the prices of securities, the prospects of trade, and other Stock Exchange problems to survey the political situation abroad his pessimism becomes truly alarming. It is Mr. Wilson's way to be extremely critical of everyone and every thing, and therefore "Russophobe Indian officials" need not take it very much to heart, that he should speak of their "mad terror in extending and extending the frontiers of India in Central Asia." Mr. Wilson while laughing to scorn the measures taken against Russian encroachment in the North-West, is very much alarmed at the White Czar's new power over China, which he describes with good reason as a master-stroke of diplomatic cunning of the highest moment to the Indian Empire. He tells us that Russia "will soon be able to throw Chinese hordes on to our Burmese frontier at pleasure, harassing the poor Indian Empire to death where its power is least consolidated. This Russia can do, at little cost or trouble to herself, working from an infinitely more resourceful base than Central Asia or Afghanistan could afford." To say the least this dire contingency is a very remote one, for Russia can always bide her time, and she will find plenty of other foreign work to engage her attention for years to come, when she has obtained her long-desired naval base in the North Pacific. It is however quite possible that now the St. Petersburg Government has acquired a controlling voice in the councils of the Pekin Court, we shall find the Chinese Government less easy to deal with than hitherto. It may be inspired to throw obstacles in our path, in various ways, and as Mr. Wilson suggests one such obstacle may be the prohibiting of the importation of Indian opium, a step which would throw the finances of this country into confusion. Without following Mr. Wilson further in his jeremiads the fact cannot be disguised that by entering into her present dependent relationship with Russia, China has taken a course calculated to endanger the peace of the world sooner or later; and has opened up problems of great moment to this Empire. It is to be hoped that if, as has been asseverated at St. Petersburg, the intentions of the Muscovite Government are pacific, it will promptly give proof of these good intentions by using its great influence with the Celestial Government to induce it to take prompt measures to give effect to the promise ratified at Shemoneski that the Chinese dominions should be impartially opened up to foreign trade. In a few weeks more we ought to know by such signs as these, or the absence of them, in what directions Far Eastern events are really tending.

THE Unionist party is now in a majority of a hundred and sixty-eight, a number which we scarcely expect they will be able to retain. There are a hundred and eight seats now to be filled, but it is doubtful if many of them will be carried away from the faith they have always professed. Still in the thirty-three elections concluded yesterday at noon, the Unionists made five more gains to the Liberal's none, bringing their total captures to ninety-one, the Liberal gains remaining at eighteen. Among those returned are Sir W. U. Harcourt for whom Mr. Warmingham made room, Admiral Field, Commander Bethell, of Challenger expedition fame, Mr. Byrne, Q.C., of the Chancery Bar, Sir James Kitson, ex-President of the National Liberal Federation, Mr. R. C. Munro-Ferguson, Lord Dufferin's son-in-law, Mr. Jacoby, leader of the so-called "Jacobyn" party, Mr. Cozens-Hardy, Q.C., the leader in the *Times* vs. Steinkopff case, Dr. Gavin Clark, the ardent advocate of Land Nationalisation, Mr. Sexton, "the second orator in the House," and Mr. Swift McNeill, who protested vigorously against Mr. Harry Furniss's cartoons. The new men, like the majority of those re-elected, cannot be said to be men of much note, nor are those who have been thrown except perhaps Mr. Conybeare, and Mr. H. J. Cust, the original of "Freddie Ducane" in Miss Rhoda Broughton's "Dr. Cupid."

IT is rumoured in legal cirles here that the Bombay Government have recently been considering the advisability of following the practice of the Bengal, Madras, and other Provincial Governments in appointing a Standing Counsel to conduct the defence in pauper criminal cases. The adoption of this plan would do away with the grievance of the Native juniors regarding which so much has been heard lately, but of course the change could not be made without the previous sanction of the Secretary of State.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL E. J. LUGARD, Commanding Bombay District, accompanied by Captain J. C. Swan, officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, will proceed to Deolali, on Saturday next, on inspection duty. A salute of nine guns will be f

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

LONDON, JULY 24, 1 A.M.

The latest returns show that 364 Unionists and 125 Liberals have been elected with a gain of 91 and 18 seats respectively.

Nine Parnellites and 57 Anti-Parnellites have also been elected.

The following have been re-elected :—

UNIONISTS.

Vice Admiral Field.....Eastbourne.
Commander G. R. Bethell. Holderness, East Riding York.
Joseph Howard .....Tottenham.
Chas. B. Renshaw.....West Renfrewshire.
E. W. Byrne, Q.C.....Walthamstow.

LIBERALS.

T. R. Buchanan .....East Aberdeenshire.
George Lambert.....South Molton.
Sir James Kitson .....Colne Valley.
R. C. Munro-Ferguson ...Leith Burgha.
James A. Jacoby .....Mid. Derbyshire.
H. H. Cozens-Hardy, Q.C. North Norfolk.
Dr. Gavin Brown Clark...Caithnessshire.
Beigga Priestley .....Pudsey, West Riding Yorks.

ANTI-PARNELLITES.

Thomas Sexton .....North Kerry.
J. G. S. McNeill.....South Donegal.
Thomas J. Healy.....North Wexford.

PARNELLITE.

Luke P. Hayden .....South Roscommon.

The following candidates have been elected :—

UNIONISTS.

F. W. Fison.....Doncaster.
. Greene.....Chesterton.
W. Younger.....Stamford.
A. Brassey .....Banbury.
E. H. Llewellyn .....North Somerset.
Arthur Strauss .....Camborne.
(Latter defeating C. A. Conybeare, Liberal.)

LIBERALS.

Mr. Cameron .....Houghton-le-Spring.
J. Caldwell .....Mid Lanark.
Mr. Colville.....North East Lanark.
Mr. Corbett, Parnellite, East Wicklow, and Mr. Duggan, Anti-Parnellite, have also been elected.

LONDON, JULY 24, NOON.

The latest returns show that 365 Unionists and 129 Liberals have been elected.

The Unionists have gained 91 and the Liberals 18 seats.

There is no change in the position of the Irish members.

SIR W. V. HARCOURT ELECTED.

Sir W. V. Harcourt has been elected for West Monmouth by a majority of 5,000 votes, Mr. C. M Warmington, the Liberal candidate, having retired in his favour.

The following candidates have been re-elected :—
Sir Edward Grey, Bart., Liberal, Berwick.
John Carwell Williams, Liberal, Mansfield.
J. H. C. Hozier, Unionist, South Lanarkshire.
Augustine Bisrell, Q.C., Liberal, West Fifeshire.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The *Times* in an article to-day urges the re election of Mr. W. C. Gully to the Speakership.

THE DIFFICULTY OF THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, JULY 24.

General Duchesne, Commanding the French Forces in Madagascar, telegraphs that he is marching upon Andriba, and building a road as he goes. The progress of the force is, he states, difficult.

HEAVY SPANISH LOSSES IN CUBA.

FURTHER REINFORCEMENTS TO BE SENT.

MADRID, JULY 24.

Latest advices from Cuba state that the insurrection is further spreading and that the fighting with the insurgents is constant and of a serious nature.

The losses of the Spaniards by the climate and in the field are very heavy.

The Spanish Government, in view of the serious turn of affairs, will despatch twenty-three thousand more troops to Cuba next month.

THE PAMIR QUESTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 23.

The Russian Pamir Commissioners have been instructed to enter into no negotiations with the British Commissioner until Roshan and Shignan have been entirely evacuated by the Afghans.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The Bombay mails of the 12th instant per Caledonia arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

THE POONA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, JULY 24.

The Poona Fine Arts Exhibition will open on 25th September next. H. E. the Governor has given a prize of Rs. 150, for the best original picture by an amateur lady ; Lord Sandhurst's prize of Rs. 100 for best landscape in water-colours ; General Nairne's prize of Rs. 100 for drawing by officers and privates in the Bombay Army ; Major-General Blundell's prize of Rs. 100 for best landscape, in oils ; the Hon'ble Mr. Spence's prize of Rs. 100 for best figure in oils ; the Hon'bles Birdwood, Batty, and Vidal, and Mr. Symonds give prizes of Rs. 50 each ; the Gaekwar of Baroda offers Rs. 120 for the best copy in oils, also Indian carving in wood ; the Hon'ble able Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee offers Rs. 50, for best picture in oils by a Native of India ; the Aga Khan's prize of Rs. 100, for best photographs ; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's prize of Rs. 100, for best pair of landscape in oils and water-colours ; the Society have offered only one prize of Rs. 50, for best painting of animal life in oils or water-colours ; Dr. Addison and Mr. Beale offer prizes of Rs. 25 each, the former for best painting in water, marine subject, and the latter best original picture by boy or girl under seventeen open to any class of subject and any medium.

THE MAHARAJAH OF PATIALA.

The Maharajah of Patiala with suite left by special train for Ootacamund to-day.

DEATH OF MR. J. M. T. GEORGE.

RANGOON, JULY 24.

Mr. J. M. T. George, Indian Civil Service, died on Monday, suddenly, of Bright's disease at Sagaing, in Upper Burma. He was only eight years in the service, and was one of the most able junior officers. For some years he had been a Settlement Officer.

TROOPING PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 24.

Full and final trooping programme during 1895-96 is as follows :—Outwards—1st ship will arrive at Bombay, on 2nd October with the 20th Hussars and drafts ; 2nd ship arrive at Bombay on 9th October with 1st Wiltshire Regiment, F Battery R. H. A., and 41st Field Battery and drafts ; 3rd ship arrive at Bombay on 24th October, with 2-South Staffordshire Regiments ; 4th ship arrive at Bombay on 30th October with drafts ; 5th ship arrive at Bombay on 6th December with 1st East Yorkshire Regiment and drafts, ; 6th ship arrive at Bombay on 18th December with No. 9 Eastern Division R.A., and drafts ; 7th ship arrive at Bombay on 2nd January, 1896, with drafts ; 8th ship arrive at Bombay on 13th January, 1896, with drafts ; 9th ship arrive at Bombay on 5th February, with 1st and 16th Field Batteries, R. A., and drafts ; 10th ship arrive at Bombay on 15th February, 1896, with drafts ; 11th ship arrive at Bombay on 5th March, 1896, with drafts ; and 12th ship arrive at Bombay, on 26th March, 1896, with drafts.

Homewards—1st will leave Bombay on 10th October, with 7th Hussars for Natal ; 2nd ship leaves Bombay on 16th October, with 2nd Wiltshire Regiment, 9 Battery R. H. A., and 43rd Field Battery and details ; 3rd ship leave Bombay on 2nd November, with 21st Co. Southern Division and 1st Worcester Regiment to Aden and No. 23 Co. Eastern Division and 2nd West Yorkshire from Aden and details ; 4th ship leave Bombay on 9th November, with details ; 5th ship leave Bombay on 14th December, with details ; 6th ship leaves Bombay on 27th December, with 2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment and details ; 7th ship leave Bombay on 11th January, 1896, with details ; 8th ship leaves Bombay on 23rd January, 1896, with details ; 9th ship leave Bombay on 12th February, 1896, with 44th and 65th Field Batteries and details ; 10th ship leave Bombay on 22nd February, 1806, with details ; 11th ship leave Bombay on 12th March, 1896, with details ; and the 12th ship leave Bombay on 4th April, 1896, with details.

The 1st Royal Highlanders from Mauritius and the 1st Royal North Lancashire Regiment for Ceylon will be moved by imperial transport about the end of January.

2nd ship outwards will call at Karachi on 7th October, and land the 1st Wiltshire and details for Sind District ; 3rd ship outwards, call at Calicut on 22nd October and lands the 2nd South Stafford Regt. ; 5th ship, outwards, call at Vingorla on 5th December, and lands the 1st East York Regiment ; 4th outwards and 3rd homeward, ships are liable to alteration.

APPOINTMENTS.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 24.

Colonel Martelli is confirmed as Agent to the Governor-General, Baroda, vice Colonel Biddulph, retired.

Colonel Loch is confirmed as Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

THE PAMIRS.

At Sarhad, on the Oxus, which is an Afghan outpost, General Gerard's party received every assistance from the local officials on arrival there on the 17th instant. A day's halt was called to give the men and animals rest after a trying passage over the Hindukush.

THE GOVERNMENT FLOUR MILLS AT BANGALORE.

The Government of India have sanctioned the closing of the Government flour mills at Bangalore, as an experimental measure to test the economy or otherwise of supply by contract arrangement. The estimated result of the saving is Rs. 6,000 during the current financial year.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 23.

The Clan Line steamar Clan Matheson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, on the morning of the 21st instant.

COLOMBO, JULY 24.

French mail steamer Sydney, from Aden, arrived.

The M. M. Co.'s s. s. LaSeyne left Aden for Bombay, via Karachi, on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m.

The M. M. Co.'s s. s. Irrawaddy left Aden for Zanzibar on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, at 6 p.m.

THE RECENT RIOTS AT POREBUNDER

MR. NURRHESHANKER JEWANRAM, First Class Magistrate, Porebunder, is engaged in the preliminary enquiry into the recent riot cases. About fifty-six rioters have been placed before him on a charge of rioting. Mr. Sukhal, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Gordhandas and Mr. Govindji, pleaders, have been engaged on behalf of the Kharwas, while, the Mahomedans are represented by a Hindu pleader, Mr. Lalubhoy Ambalal. The magistrate has already recorded the evidence of about 150 witnesses, and a few more witnesses are yet to be examined. Mr. Kutbudin, the police fouzdar, who is a Mahomedan, was one of the principal witnesses in the case, his evidence being of material importance. In his evidence, he, amongst other things stated that at noon, on the 4th inst., he was informed that the Kharwas and Hindu Mahajans had collected in a building. As soon as he got this information, he went to the Sir Nyadhis, in company of the Police Superintendent, and represented to him that it was not proper for the Hindus to hold such a meeting on the day when the *tajias* were to be immersed. The officer at once called Kanji Shet, Jagjeewan Bhansali, and Premji Monji, and other leading Mahajans and Kharwas. When they came there the Sir Nyadhis asked them what there grievances were. They declined to say anything then, and stated that they did not want to start a riot, and that if they had any grievances they would bring their complaints through the proper channel. Witness told them that if they had any serious objection, he would stop the *tajias*, but they again asserted that they were not going to riot. The witness, thereupon, after consultation with the officer, issued an order to carry the *tajias* for immersion. In the procession the first tajia belonged to Zulfikar, while the second belonged to Syed. When the procession arrived with the *tajias* near the house of a Parsee gentleman, named Heerjibhoy, everything was well, and there were no signs of any disturbance. But the procession had only advanced a few yards, when the witness saw the Kharwas walking here and there in large numbers. They were scattered in two groups, and their approximate number seemed to be about 1,500 to 2,000. Witness then went to the mahdi (temple) of the Kharwas, and asked them if they wished to create any obstruction but they replied in the negative stating that the Mahomedans should not use *chokaro* (a particular kind of musical instrument) but that they might play the ordinary music. He (the fouzdar) ordered the *chokaro* to be stopped at a certain point indicated by the Kharwas, but before it could be resumed, a dispute arose and stones were freely pelted from all directions. Some pieces of wood were lying near the creek, which the Kharwas picked up, and assaulted the Mahomedans therewith and broke the *tajias*. The Musulmans fled but they were pursued and assaulted by the Kharwas. One Mahomedan, named Amum, was found dead near the temple. A butcher, named Oomer, was also found lying unconscious near the house of the Parsee Heerjibhoy. He was seriously assaulted and died, the same day from injuries. Five or seven Mahomedans were seriously assaulted, but witness was unable to identify the assailants in these particular cases. He identified one Lala, who received a blow from the stick of Ismalkhan, a naik in the Administrator's office, who is at present lying in a critical condition. Ismalkhan was unable to identify three or four Kharwas who assaulted him after he had fallen down. Ajumkhan was struck with a heavy stone, which caused his death. The stone was thrown by somebody from a well near the temple, but he was unable to say who threw it. There were actual showers of stones and pieces of wood. He once sent a sowar to inform the Administrator about the disturbance. He (witness) then went into the village, and informed the magistrate of what had happened. The magistrate, the Sir Nyadhis and the Administrator arrived on the spot, and with great difficulty quelled the disturbance. Witness then identified twenty-five persons, whom he saw participating in the riot.

THE SUN'S HEAT.

BY SIR ROBERT BALL.

[Lowndean Professor of Astronomy and Geometry at Cambridge, formerly Royal Astronomer of Ireland.]

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

THERE is a story told of a well-intentioned missionary, who tried to induce a Persian fire-worshipper to abandon the creed of his ancestors. "Is it not," urged the Christian Minister, a sad and a deplorable superstition for an intelligent person like you to worship an inanimate object like the Sun ?" "My friend," said the old Persian, "you come from England ; now tell me, have you ever seen the Sun ?" The retort was a just one, for the fact is, that those of us whose lot requires them to live beneath the clouds and in the gloom, which so frequently brood ever our northern latitudes, have but little conception of the surpassing glory of the great orb of day as it appears to those who know it in the clear Eastern skies. The Persian recognizes in the sun, not only the great source of light and of warmth, but even of life itself. Indeed, the advances of Modern Science ever tend to bring before us with more and more significance the surpassing glory with which Milton tells us the Sun is crowned. I shall endeavour to give in this article a brief sketch of what has recently been learned as to the actual warmth which the sun possesses, and of the prodigality with which it pours forth its radiant treasures.

I number among my acquaintances an intelligent gardener, who is fond of speculating about things in the heavens, as well as about things on the earth. One day he told me that he felt certain it was quite a mistake to believe, as most of us do believe, that the Sun up there is a hot, glowing body. "No," he said, "the Sun cannot be a source of heat, and I will prove it. If the Sun were a source of heat," said the rural philosopher, "then the closer you approach the Sun the warmer you would find yourself. But this is not the case, for when you are climbing up a mountain, you are approaching nearer to the Sun all the time, but, as everybody knows, instead of feeling it hotter and hotter as you ascend, you are becoming steadily colder and colder. In fact, when you reach a certain height, you will find yourself surrounded by perpetual ice and snow, and you may not improbably be frozen to death when you have got as near to the Sun as you can. Therefore," concluded my friend triumphantly, "it is all nonsense to tell me the Sun is a scorching hot fire."

I thought the best way to explain the little delusion under which the worthy gardener laboured, was to refer him to what takes place in his own domain. I asked him wherein lies the advantage of putting his tender plants into his greenhouse in November ? How does that preserve them through the Winter ? How is it, that even without artificial heat the mere shelter of the glass will often protect plants from frost ? I explained to him that the glass acts as a veritable trap for the sunbeams ; it lets them pass in, but it will not let them escape. The temperature within the greenhouse is consequently raised, and thus the necessary warmth is maintained. The dwellers on this earth live in what is equivalent, in this respect, to a greenhouse. There is a copious atmosphere above our heads, and that atmosphere extends to us the same protection which the glass does to the plants in the greenhouse. The air lets the sunbeams through to the earth's surface, and then keeps their heat down here to make us comfortable. When you climb to the top of a high mountain you pass through a large part of the air. This is the reason why you feel warmer on the surface of the earth, than you do on the top of a high maintain. If, however, it were possible to go very much closer to the Sun, if, for example, the earth were to approach within half its present distance, it is certain that the heat would be so intense, that all life would be immediately scorched away.

It will be remembered that when Nebuchadnezzar condemned the unhappy Shadrach, Meschech and Abednego, to be cast into the burning fiery furnace, he commands in his fury that the furnace should be heated seven times hotter than it was wont to be heated. Let us think of the hottest furnace which the minions of Nebuchadnezzar could ever have kindled with all the resources of Babylon ; let us think indeed of one of the most perfect of modern furnaces, in which even a substance so refractory as steel, having first attained a dazzling brilliance, can be melted so as to run like water. Let us imagine the heat-dispensing power of that glittering liquid to be multiplied seven-fold. Let us go beyond Nebuchadnezzar's frenzied command, and imagine the efficiency of our furnace to be ten or twelve times as great as that which he commanded, we shall then obtain a notion of a heat-giving power corresponding to that which would be found in the wonderful celestial furnace, the great sun in heaven.

Ponder also upon the stupendous size of that orb, which glows at every point of its surface with the astonishing fervour I have indicated. The earth on which we stand is no doubt a mighty globe, measuring as it does eight thousand miles in diameter ; yet what are its dimensions in comparison with those of the sun. If the earth be represented by a grain of mustard seed, then on the same scale the sun should be represented by a cocoanut. Perhaps, however, a more impressive conception of the dimensions of the great orb of day may be obtained in this way. Think of the moon, the queen of night, which circles monthly around our heavens, pursuing, as she does, a majestic track, at a distance of two hundred and forty thousand miles from the earth. Yet the sun is so vast, that if it were a hollow ball, and if the earth were placed at the centre of that ball the moon could revolve in the orbit which it now follows, and still be entirely enclosed within the sun's interior.

For every acre on the surface of our globe, there are more than ten thousand acres on the surface of the great luminary. Every portion of this illimitable desert of flame is pouring forth torrents of heat. It has indeed been estimated, that if the heat which is incessantly flowing through any single square foot of the sun's exterior could be collected, and applied beneath the boilers of an Atlantic Liner, it would suffice to produce steam enough to sustain in continuous movement those engines of twenty thousand horse-power which enable a superb ship to break the record between Ireland and America.

The solar heat is shot forth into space in every direction, with a prodigality which seems well-nigh inexhaustible. No doubt the earth does intercept a fair supply of sunbeams for conversion to our many needs, but the share of sun-heat that the dwelling-place of mankind is able to capture and employ, forms only an infinitesimal fraction of what the sun actually pours forth. It would seem, indeed, very presumptuous for us to assume that the great sun has come into existence solely for the benefit of poor humanity. The heat and light daily lavished by that orb of incomparable splendour would suffice to warm and illuminate quite as efficiently as the earth is warmed and lighted, more than two thousand million globes each as large as the earth. If it had indeed been the scheme of Nature to call into existence the solar arrangements on their present scale, for the solitary purpose of cherishing this immediate world of ours, then all we can say is, that Nature carries on its business in the most outrageously wasteful manner. What should we think of the prudence of a man who, having been endowed with a splendid fortune of not less than twenty million dollars, spent one cent of that vast sum usefully, and dissipated every other cent, and every other dollar of his gigantic wealth in mere aimless extravagance. This would, however, appear to be the way in which the sun manages its affairs, if we are to suppose that all the solar heat is wasted, save that minute fraction which is received by the earth. Out of every twenty million dollars worth of heat issuing from the glorious orb of day, we on this earth barely secure the value of one single cent, and all but that insignificant trifle seems to be utterly squandered. We may say it certainly is squandered so far as humanity is concerned. No doubt there are certain other planets besides the earth, and they will receive quantities of heat to the extent of a few cents more. It must, however, be said, that the stupendous volume of solar radiation passes off substantially untaxed into space, and what may actually there become of it, Science is unable to tell.

And now for the great question as to how the supply of heat is sustained so as to permit the orb of day to continue in its career of such unparalleled prodigality. Every child knows that the domestic hearth will go out unless the necessary supplies of wood or coal can be duly provided. The workman knows that the devouring blast-furnace requires to be incessantly stoked with fresh fuel. How then comes it that a furnace so much more stupendous than any terrestrial furnace, can continue to pour forth in perennial abundance its amazing stores of heat, without being nourished by continual supplies of some kind. Professor Langley, who has done so much to extend our knowledge of the great orb of heaven, has suggested a method of illustrating the quantity of fuel which would be required, if indeed it were by successive additions of fuel that the sun's heat had to be sustained. Suppose that all the coal-seams which underlie America were made to yield up their stores. Suppose that the coal-fields of England and Scotland, Australia, China, and elsewhere, were compelled to contribute every combustible particle they contained. Suppose, in fact, that we extracted from this earth every ton of coal it possesses, in every island and in every continent. Suppose that this vast store of fuel which is adequate to supply the wants of this earth for centuries, were to be accumulated in one stupendous pile. Suppose that an army of stokers arrayed in numbers which we need not now pause to calculate, were employed to throw this coal into the great solar furnace ; how long, think you, would so gigantic a mass of fuel maintain the sun's expenditure at its present rate ? I am but uttering a deliberate scientific fact, when I say that a conflagration which destroyed every particle of coal contained in this earth would not generate so much heat as the sun lavishes abroad to ungrateful space in the tenth part of every single second. During the few minutes that the reader has been occupied over these lines, a quantity of heat, which is many thousands of times as great as the heat which could be produced by the ignition of all the coal in every coal pit in the globe, has been dispersed, and totally lost to the sun.

But we have still one further conception to introduce before we shall have fully grasped the significance of the sun's extravagance in the matter of heat. As the sun shines to-day on this earth, so it shone yesterday, so it shone a hundred years ago, a thousand years ago ; so it shone in the early dawn of history ; so it shone during those still remoter periods when great animals flourished which have now vanished for ever ; so it shone during that remarkable period in earth's history when the great coal forests flourished ; so it shone during those remote ages many millions of years ago when life began to dawn on an earth which was still young. There is every reason to believe that throughout these illimitable periods which the imagination strives in vain to realise, the sun has dispensed its radiant treasures of light and warmth, with just the same prodigality as that which now characterises it.

We all know the consequences of wanton extravagance. We know it spells bankruptcy and ruin. The expenditure of heat by the Sun, is the most magnificent extravagance of which human knowledge gives us any conception. How have the consequences of such awful prodigality been hitherto averted ? How is it that the Sun is still able to draw on its heat reserves from second to second, from century to century, from aeon to aeon, ever squandering two thousand million times as much heat as that which genially warms our temperate regions, as that which draws forth the exuberant vegetation of the tropics, or which rages in the desert of Saharra. This is indeed a great problem.

It was Helmholtz who discovered that the continual maintenance of the sun's temperature is due to the fact that the sun is neither solid nor liquid, but is to a great extent gaseous. His theory of the subject has gained universal acceptance. Those who have taken the trouble to become acquainted with it, are compelled to admit that the doctrine set forth by this great philosopher embodies a profound truth.

Even the great sun cannot escape the application of a certain law which affects every terrestrial object, and whose province is wide as the Universe itself. Nature has not one law for the rich, and another for the poor. The sun is shedding forth heat, and therefore, affirms this law, the sun must be shrinking in size. We have learned the rate at which this contraction proceeds, for among the many triumphs which mathematicians have accomplished, must be reckoned that of having put a pair of callipers on the sun so as to measure its diameter. We thus find that the width of the great luminary is ten inches smaller to-day than it was yesterday. Year in and year out, the glorious orb of heaven is steadily diminishing at the same rate. For hundreds of years, aye, for hundreds of thousands of years, this incessant shrinking has gone on at about the same rate as it goes on at present. For hundreds of years, aye, for hundreds of thousands of years, the shrinking still will go on. As a sponge exudes moisture by continuous squeezing, so the sun pours forth heat by continuous shrinking. So long as the sun remains practically gaseous, so long will the great luminary continue to shrink, and thus continue its gracious beneficence. Hence it is that, for incalculable ages yet to come, the sun will pour forth its unspeakable benefits ; and thence it is that for a period compared with which the time of man upon this earth is but a day, summer and winter, heat and cold, seed time and harvest, in their due succession, will never be wanting to this earth.

CRICKET

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. ROYAL NAVY AND INDIAN MARINE.

THIS match was played on the Gymkhana ground yesterday afternoon, and resulted in a win for the Navy and Marine by 36 runs. The Gymkhana having won the toss elected to bat, but could only make a very poor show against the bowling of Douglas and Arria, who were each responsible for five wickets. Oliver was the only man to make anything like a stand and his score was 16. Of course it was a hastily picked up XI., and the Gymkhana were not properly represented. Holland, Burnard, and Taylor, made a substantial contribution, and the Navy and the Maoine combined knocked up a good total of 95 runs against 59 of the Home team. It being still an hour to draw the Gymkhana tried their second venture and put up 45 at the loss of five wickets, four of which fell to Douglas. The following are the scores and analyses :—

ROYAL NAVY AND INDIAN MARINE.

Commander Holland, c Black, b Anderson	19
J Bharucha, c Peck, b Anderson	3
Lt Barton, l-b-w, b Anderson	3
Sub-Lt Vines, c Brooks, b Macbeth	4
Lt Nugent, b Carnegy	7
B Arria, b Carnegy	8
Surgeon Burnard, b Carnegy	10
Lt Talbot, b Carnegy	0
Engineer Taylor, c Carnegy, b Anderson	16
Lt Grimston, st Macbeth, b Anderson	3
Sub-Lt Douglas, not out	2
Extras	20
Total	95

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Anderson	108	36	7	5
Macbeth	60	18	4	1
Carnegy	45	21	1	4

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
C G Carnegy, c Vines, b Douglas	7	not out	8
J B Macbeth, b Arria	2	b Arria	5
E M Peck, c Vines, b Douglas	1	b Douglas	3
E A Irmongen, c Vines, b Douglas	1	c Nugent, b Douglas	18
N Oliver, b Douglas	16	b Douglas	0
J Dwyer, not out	1	l-b-w, b Douglas	4
J Black, b Arria	1	not out	2
A P Gould, b Arria	6	did not bat.	
Capt Smith, b Arria	4		
J C Brooks, b Arria	7		
Capt Anderson, c Holland, b Douglas	5		
Extras	8	Extras	5
Total	59	Total	45

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.		B.	R.	M.	W.
Arria	81	17	6	5		45	17	4	1
*Douglas	80	34	2	5		*15	23	2	4

*3 no balls *1 wide ball.

A MYSTERIOUS case of ice-cream poisoning is occupying the attention of the Odessa police. Altogether some two hundred persons were seriously affected and treated in the public hospitals, whilst seven victims have died from the effects of the poison imbibed. The poisoned ice-creams were consumed in various pleasure resorts, but they all came from the same manufactory. On the latter being visited and examined by the police and medical inspectors, everything was found to be in a perfectly sanitary condition, and the utensils employed in the cleanest order. Professor Verigo, the city analyst, declares the poison to be arsenic, which, it is suspected, was maliciously introduced into the ice-cream vats by a secret enemy of the manufacturer.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. A. T. PITT, the Acting Deputy Accountant-General, Madras, will, it is reported, be posted as the Deputy Accountant-General, Allahabad, on being relieved here by Mr. W. H. Michael, whose period of leave has almost expired.

BETWEEN the 15th June and the 15th July, 1895, the cars of the Madras Tramways ran 10,600 miles and carried 101,500 passengers. We are glad to see that the work of construction is not being neglected, as it can scarcely be hoped that one section, however prosperous it may be, will return a paying dividend on the Company's paid-up capital.

THE *Madras Mail* says : We hear, and we give the rumour for what it may be worth, that his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda is negotiating with Mr. D'Angelis for the purchase of Sylk's Hotel, Ootacamund. His Highness, it appears, wishes to avoid, another year, encountering the difficulties he experienced lately in obtaining suitable and sufficient house accommodation in Ootacamund.

SOMEBODY has been suggesting in the *Field* that big bags of tigers might be secured at night if an electric light arrangement could be fitted up to a tree near the kill. The watcher would then be able to strike a light suddenly by pushing a button or pulling a string, and discover Stripes in the full enjoyment of his feast. It seems a waste of energy however, to make all these elaborate preparations merely to generate an electric light. If electricity has to be called in to make nocturnal shikar a success, why not let it do the whole business ? Tiger slaying by means of electric shocks sounds original, but it is little likely to supersede the time-honoured method of the sportsman.

THE Government of Madras, in view of the frequent casualties among Agency elephants, has asked the Commissary-General, Madras, for advice on the following points :—(1.) The age and size at which elephants should be put to work ; (2.) whether he can recommend any good manual of instruction for the management of elephants in health and their treatment in sickness ; (3.) whether in the Commissariat Department of this Presidency or in Northern India there is any system of instructing men in such matters, and (4.) whether elephants should be kept in sheds or in the open when not actually at work in camp. The Board of Revenue, the Inspector-General of Police and the Agents to the Governor in Vizagapatam, Ganjam, and Godavery have been requested to furnish statements showing the number of Forest, Police and Agency elephants actually required for use and the probable annual requirements in order to keep up the sanctioned strength. They have also been asked to report the places at which the elephants are kept when not actually out with officers, whether they are housed in sheds or allowed to remain in the open. On receipt of this information Government will make arrangements with the Bengal or Mysore Government for the regular supply of a suitable class of elephants.

FOR twenty years after 1870 the opinion was held in France that Germany was ruining herself to keep up an army on the par of France, and she would in a few years be compelled by sheer starvation to give back Alsace-Lorraine. It was merely a question of endurance. This hope (our Paris Correspondent says) has well nigh vanished on the War Minister's own showing. The burden of military service is now much lighter in Germany than in France, and with the disparity of population will become more and more so. The German only throws away two years of his lifetime instead of three. What an advantage in his favour for working out his individuality ! France finds that this game of endurance may last longer than she thinks. The mere fact that deputies should propose a reduction of military service shows that the people are beginning to become tired of militarism. It is certain, saving the unforeseen, that this feeling will only grow stronger.

EVERY succeeding article appearing in the Russian "Novosti" on the subject of Armenia is marked by increased emphasis and accentuation, and this is the more noteworthy inasmuch as that journal is the most impartial, moderate, and liberal-principled of all the Russian leading political organs. In its latest utterance on the Armenian question the "Novosti" warns the Sultan that he is labouring under a particularly dangerous misapprehension if he believes that the three Powers who have taken the preliminary step towards an active intervention on behalf of the cruelly-oppressed Armenians will abandon the responsible task they have taken upon themselves to accomplish. Either with or without the active support and co-operation of the other co-signatories of the Berlin Treaty, Russia, England, and France are bound in honour, dignity, and amour propre to bring the humanitarian intervention they have undertaken to a satisfactory issue. Article 61 of the Berlin Treaty must now have become a burning sore to the conscience of every Power subscribing that pledge.

PRINCE KHILKOFF, Russian Minister of Ways and Communications, is expected at Odessa shortly on a tour of inspection, which will probably be extended to the Caucasus. Prince Khilkoff (says a Correspondent) is a practical engineer of wide and varied experience. He worked as an ordinary mechanic—and for some time as a locomotive driver—in Canada and the United States, and subsequently spent several years with an engineering firm in Liverpool. He enjoys also the reputation of being a clever and careful organizer and a capable administrator. His foreign experiences as a journeyman mechanic were not the result of straitened circumstances ; on the contrary, he is a Russian noble in affluent circumstances, and a large landed proprietor. In his younger days he became a convert and disciple of Count Leo Tolstoi, through whose teaching he abandoned a life of amusement and pleasure for one of practical usefulness and honest labour. He placed the administration of his estate in the hands of a trustworthy steward, and went abroad to gather experience and earn his own living. The Prince has, it is said, a special leaning towards English institutions and English models generally.

HERR VON PLENER (a Vienna Correspondent telegraphs) has given up his seat in the Reichsrath and with it the leadership of the German Liberal party. As a member of the Coalition Cabinet, he submitted to the majority in the Council, and approved the grant for the Croatian Grammar School at Cilli, which caused the fall of the Government. The matter will be before the Reichsrath again in a few days, and as leader of the German Liberals, Herr von Plener would have to vote against it. To avoid this embarrassing situation he has resigned.

A REPORT from Konigsberg on the Pregel has a remarkable narrative of the escape of a fish-wife, who went out in a little boat on the Haff in order to take some provisions to her husband and his companions, who were fishing. A breeze sprang up, and the little boat capsized. The woman swam after it and clung to its keel. Night came on, and a numbness settled upon her limbs, so that her grip was uncertain. At noon the next day the wind drifted the boat in towards land ; and here she was seen by her husband, who soon got alongside, took her in his powerful arms, and pulled to shore. It was not long before the poor Frau recovered strength, and, falling upon her knees, she offered up thanks to Heaven for her safe delivery, after two days and a night from her dreadful position.

MOST of the French Royalists who attended the Aosta-Orleans wedding (a Paris correspondent says) have returned. The Duc d'Aumale, now back at Chantilly, and the King of Italy have exchanged letters on a happy event which they think doubly happy, inasmuch as it draws again together the Houses of Savoy and France. Many of the French provincial nobility have come back in no pleasant temper because of, as they thought, the scant courtesy shown to those who had not great wealth as well as old names. There was no member of the Royal Family at the head of the table in the second room at the Savoy Hotel dinner. Persons who had not a distingue air were snubbed by the noblemen in blue coats, acting as chamberlains. Past services and loyalty to the Comte de Paris did not seem to count. There is, however, pleasant unanimity on one point—it is that the new Duchess of Aosta, though much too tall for French taste, was a beautiful, a gracious, and a winning bride.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

LATEST RETURNS.

THE following is a complete list of the election results up to last evening :—

Constituency.	Elected.	Party	1892.	1895.	1895.
Aberdeen, N	*Dr Hunter	L	L	L	L
„ S	*Rt Hon J Bryce	L	L	L	L
Aberdeenshire, E	*Mr T R Buchanan	L	L	L	L
Antrim, E	*Capt McAlmont	C	C	C	C
„ (Mid)	*Dr Barton	C	C	C	C
„ S	*Hon R T O'Neill	C	C	C	C
Armagh, N	*Mr Macartney	C	C	C	C
Ashton-under-Lyne	*Col Saunderson	C	C	C	C
Aston Manor	*Mr Whiteley	C	C	C	C
Ayrshire, S	*Capt G Hutchinsson	C	C	C	C
Banff	*Mr Orr Erving	C	L	U	L
Barnstaple	*Sir W Wedderburn	L	L	L	L
Barrow	*Sir W Gull	U	L	U	L
Bath	*Mr C W Cayzer	C	C	U	L
Battersea	*Col Murray	C	C	U	C
Bedford	*Mr Wodehouse	U	U	C	L
„ (Biggleswade)	*Mr J Burns	L	L	L	L
Belfast, E	*Lord A Compton	U	L	C	L
„ N	*Mr G W Wolff	C	C	C	L
„ S	*Sir E Harland	C	C	C	C
„ W	*Mr Johnston	U	C	C	C
Berks (Wokingham)	*Mr Arnold Foster	U	U	L	L
Bethnal Green, N E	*Sir G Russell	C	C	C	C
„ S W	*Mr Bhownagree	C	L	L	L
Birkenhead	*Mr Pickersgill	L	L	L	L
Birmingham (Bordesley)	*Mr E Lees	C	C	C	C
„ Edgbstn	*Mr J Collings	U	U	U	L
„ C	*Mr G Dixon	U	U	U	L
„ E	*Mr Parkes	U	U	U	L
„ N	*Mr Stone	C	C	C	C
„ S	*Mr W Kenrick	U	U	U	L
„ W	*Mr J P Williams	U	U	U	L
Blackburn	*Rt Hon J Chamberlain	U	U	U	L
	*Mr W H Hornby	C	C	C	C
	*Mr Coddington	C	C	C	L
Blackpool	*Sir M W Ridley	C	C	C	C
Bolton	*Hon H S Cross	C	C	C	C
	*Mr E Harwood	L	C	C	C
Bootle	*Col Sandys	C	C	C	C
Boston	*Mr Garfitt	U	L	C	L
Bradford, C	*Mr Wanklyn	U	L	L	L
„ E	*Mr H B Reed	C	L	C	L
„ W	*Mr Flower	C	L	L	L
Brighton	*Mr Bruce-Wentworth	C	C	C	C
	*Mr G W E Loden	C	C	C	C
Bristol E	*Sir W H Wills	L	L	L	L
„ N	*Mr R L Fry	U	L	U	L
„ S	*Sir E S Hill	C	C	C	C
„ W	*Sir M Hicks Beach	C	C	C	C
Brixton	*Lord Carmarthen	C	C	C	C
Bucks (Aylesbury)	*Baron Rothschild	U	U	U	L
„ (Buckingham)	*Mr W Carlisle	C	L	C	C
„ (Wycombe)	*Lord Curzon	C	C	C	C
Burnley	*Mr. Stanhope	L	L	U	L
Bury	*Mr Kenyon	U	U	U	L
„ St Edmunds	*Viscount Chelsea	C	C	C	C
Buteshire	*Mr G Murray	C	C	C	C
Caithness-shire	*Dr G B Clark	L	L	L	L
Camberwell, N	*Major Dalbiac	C	L	C	L
„ (Peckham)	*Mr P

Constituency.	Elected.	Party.	1892.	1894.	1895.
Flint District	...*Mr J A Lewis	...L	L	L	L
† Forfarshire	...Mr White ...	...L	L	U	L
Fulham...	...*Mr W H Fisher	...C	C	C	C
Galway City	...*Mr J Pinkerton	...AP	AP	N	N
,, E	...*Mr J Roche ...	...AP	AP	N	N
,, (Connemara)	...Mr O'Malley ...	...AP	AP	N	N
,, (South) ..	...*Mr D Sheehy...	...AP	AP	N	N
Gateshead	...*Mr W Allan ...	...L	L	L	L
Glamorganshire(Rhondda).	*Mr W Abraham	...L	L	L	L
,, (Mid) ...	...*Mr S T Evans	...L	L	L	L
,, S ...	...Hon W Quin ...	...U	L	L	L
Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities	...*Mr J A Campbell	..C	C	C	C
Glasgow (Blackfriars)	...*Mr Provand ...	...L	L	L	L
,, (Bridgeton)	*Rt Hon G O Trevelyan.	L	L	L	L
,, (Camlachie)	...*Mr A Cross ..	..U	U	L	L
,, (Central) ...	...*Mr J G Baird...	...C	C	C	C
,, (College) ...	...Sir J S Maxwell	..U	L	L	L
,, (St Rollox)...	...Mr F Bogg ..	..U	L	U	L
,, (Tradeston)	...*Mr A C Corbett	...U	U	L	L
Gloucester	...Mr C J Monk ...	...U	L	L	L
,, (Cirencester)	...Hon A H Bathurst	...U	L	L	L
,, (Forest of Dean)	...*Sir C Dilke ...	..L	L	L	L
,, (Stroud) ...	...Mr C Cripps ...	...C	L	C	C
Grantham	...*Mr E Lopes ...	...C	C	C	L
Gravesend	...*Mr J D Palmer	...C	C	C	C
Great Yarmouth ..	...Sir J Colomb ...	...C	L	C	C
Greenock	...*Sir T Sutherland	...U	U	U	L
Greenwich	...Lord H Cecil ...	...C	C	C	C
Grimsby...	...Mr Doughty ...	...L	L	U	L
Grinstead, E	...Mr G Goschen ...	...C	C	C	C
Guildford	...*Hon W Brodrick	...C	C	C	C
Hackney, N	...Mr Bousfield ...	...C	C	C	C
,, C	...*Sir A Scoble ..	...C	C	C	C
,, S	...Mr T Robertson	...U	L	L	L
Haggerston	...Mr J Lowles ...	...U	L	L	L
Halifax...	...Mr Arnold ...	...U	L	L	L
Hammersmith... ...	...*Gen Goldsworthy	...C	C	C	C
Hampshire (Andover)	...*Mr W Beach ...	...C	C	C	C
,, (Basingstoke)	...*Mr A Jeffreys	...C	C	C	C
,, (Fareham) ...	...*Sir F Fitzwygram	...C	C	C	C
,, (New Forest)	...*Hon J S Montagu	...C	C	C	C
,, (Petersfield)	...*Mr W Wickham	...C	C	U	L
Hampstead	...*Mr Hoare ...	...C	C	C	C
Hanley	...*Mr Woodall ...	...L	L	L	L
Harrow	...*Mr W Ambrose	...C	C	C	C
Hartlepools	...Ald T Richardson	...U	L	U	L
Hastings	...Mr Shadwell ...	...U	C	C	L
Hawick Burghs ...	...*Mr T Shaw ...	...L	L	L	L
Hereford	...*Mr R Cooke ...	...C	C	C	L
,, (Ross) ...	...*Mr M Biddulph	...U	U	U	L
Hertfordshire (Hitchin)	...*Mr G B Hudson	...C	C	C	C
,, (St Albans)	...*Mr V Gibbs ...	...C	C	C	C
,, (Watford) ...	...*Mr T F Halsey	...C	C	C	C
Holborn..	...*Sir C Hall ...	...C	C	C	C
Hoxton...	...*Prof Stuart ...	...L	L	L	L
Huddersfield	...Mr Woodhouse ...	...L	C	L	L
Hull, C..	...*Sir H S King ..	...C	C	C	C
,, E	...Mr Fairbank ...	...C	L	C	C
,, W	...*Mr C H Wilson	...L	L	L	L
Hythe	...*Sir B Edwards	...U	U	U	L
Inverness Group ...	*Sir C Dalrymple Mr Goddard ...	...C	C	C	C
Ipswich		...L	C	C	C
Isle of Wight... ...	...*Sir R Webster	...C	C	C	C
Islington, N	...Mr Bartley ..	...C	C	C	C
,, S	...*Sir A Rollit ...	...C	C	C	C
,, W	...*Mr T Lough ...	...L	L	U	L
Kennington	...Mr F Cook ...	...U	L	C	C
Kensington, N ...	...Mr W H Sharpe	...C	L	C	C
,, S	...*Sir A Borthwick	..C	C	C	C
Kent (Faversham) ...	...Mr F G Barnes	...C	C	C	C
,, (Ashford) ...	...*Mr L Hardy ...	...C	C	C	C
,, (Dartford) ...	...*Sir W. Hart-Dyke	...C	C	C	C
,, (Isle of Thanet)	...*Rt Hon J Lowther	...C	C	C	C
,, (Medway) ...	...*Col Warde ...	..C	C	C	C
,, (Sevenoaks) ...	...*Mr H W Foster	...C	C	C	C
,, (St Augustine's)	*Rt Hon Akers Douglas	C	C	C	C
Kerry, N	...*Mr T Sexton ...	...AP	AP	N	N
,, S	...Mr D Kilbride	...AP	AP	N	N
,, E	...*Mr M Daritt ...	...P	P	N	N
,, W	...*Sir T Esmonde	...AP	AP	N	N
Kidderminster ...	...*Mr A F Godson	...C	C	C	L
Kildare, S	...*Mr M J Minch	...AP	AP	N	N
Kilkenny, City ...	...Mr P O'Brien ...	...P	AP	N	N
,, N	*Mr P McDermott *Mr Engledon..	...AP	AP	N	N
,, S	...*Mr S Morris ...	...AP	AP	N	N
Kincardineshire ...	...*Mr J W Cromby	...L	L	L	L
King's County (Birr)	...*Mr B C Molloy	...AP	AP	N	N
,, Lynn	...*Mr T G Bowles	..C	C	C	L
Lambeth	...Mr H M Stanley	...U	L	C	C
Lanark, N E... ...	...Mr Colville ..	...L	L	L	L
,, (Mid)... ...	...*Mr J Caldwell...	...L	L	L	L
Lanarkshire, S ...	...*Mr J Hozier ...	...C	C	C	L
Lancashire (Accrington)	...*Mr J L Leese ...	...L	L	C	C
,, (Chorley)	...Lord Balcarres...	...C	C	C	C
,, (Eccles)..	...Mr. O L. Clare	...U	L	C	C
,, (Gorton)	...Mr E Hatch ...	...C	L	L	L
,, (Heywood)	...Mr G Kemp ...	...U	L	L	L
,, (Ince) ..	...Col Blundell ...	...C	L	C	L
,, (Middleton)	...Mr T Fielden ...	...C	L	C	C
,, (Newton)	...*Hon T W Legh	..C	C	C	C
,, (Ormskirk)	*Rt Hon A B Forwood	...C	C	C	C
,, (Prestwich)	...Mr F Cawley ...	...L	C	C	C
,, (Radcliffe)	...Mr J J Mellor ...	...C	L	L	L
,, (Rosendale)	...*Mr J H Maden	...L	L	L	L
,, (Stretford)	...*Mr Maclure ...	...C	C	L	L
,, C	...*Mr G W Balfour	...C	C	C	C
,, E	...*Mr T R Lenty ...	...L	L	L	C
,, N	*Rt Hon W L Jackson	..C	C	C	C
,, S	...*Mr J W Walton ...	...L	L	L	L
,, W	...*Mr H Gladstone	..L	L	L	L
Lancaster	...Col Foster ...	...U	L	L	C
Leicester	*Mr H Broadhurst *Mr W Hazell...	..L	L	L	L
Leicestershire (Melton)	...Lord E Manners	...C	C	C	C
Leith Burghs	...*Mr Munro-Ferguson	..L	L	L	L
Letrim (North) ...	...*Mr P McHugh	...AP	AP	N	N
,, (South) ...	...*Mr J Tully ...	...AP	AP	N	N
Leominster	...*Mr J Rankin ...	...C	C	L	L
Lewisham	...*Mr J Penn ...	...C	C	C	C
Limerick City ...	...Mr J Daly ...	...P	AP	N	N
,, County, W...	...*Mr M Austin	...AP	AP	N	N
,, E	...*Mr J Finucane	...AP	AP	N	N
Linco (Stamford) ..	...Mr W Younger	...C	C	C	C
Lincolnshire	...Mr C H Seely ...	...U	L	C	C
,, (Sleaford	...*Rt Hon H Chaplin	...C	C	C	C
,, (Horncastle)	...*Lord D'Eresby	...C	C	C	C
Linlithgow	...Mr A Ure ...	...L	L	L	L
Liverpool (Abercromby)	...*Mr W Lanercy	...C	C	C	C
,, (East Toxteth)	...*Baron De Worms	...C	C	C	C
,, (Everton)..	...*Mr Willox ...	...C	C	C	C
,, (Exchange)	...Mr C Bigham ...	...C	L	L	L
,, (Kirkdale)	...*Sir G Baden-Powell	..C	C	C	C
,, (Scotland)...	...*T P O'Connor	...AP	AP	L	L
,, (Walton) ...	...*Mr J H Stock	...C	C	C	C
,, (West Derby)	...*Col Long. ..	...C	C	C	C
,, (W Toxteth)	...*Mr R P Houston	...C	C	C	C
London City	*Sir G Hanson... *Mr Gibbs ...	...C	C	C	C
,, University ...	...*Sir J Lubbock	...U	U	C	L
Londonderry City ...	...Mr V Knox ...	...AP	C	C	C
Longford, N	...*Mr J M'Carthy	...AP	AP	N	N
,, S	...*Hon E Blake	...AP	AP	N	N
Louth, N	...*Mr T Healy ...	...AP	AP	N	N
Lowestoft	...*Mr H S Foster	...C	C	C	C
Maidstone	...*Mr Hunt ...	...C	C	C	C
Manchester, E ...	...*Rt Hon A J Balfour	..C	C	C	C
,, N	...*Mr C E Schwann	...L	L	L	L
,, N E	...*Sir J Fergusson	...C	C	C	C
,, N. W ...	...*Sir W H Houldsworth	..C	C	C	C
,, S	...Lord Lorne ...	...U	L	L	L
,, S W ...	...Mr W Galloway	...U	L	L	L
Marylebone, E ...	...*Mr E Boulnois	...C	C	C	C
,, W	...Sir H Farquhar	...C	C	C	C
Mayo, E	...*Mr J Dillon ...	...AP	AP	N	N
Meath, S	...Mr Tuite ...	...AP	AP	N	N
Merthyr Tydvil ...	*Mr N P Morgan *Mr D A Thomas	...L	L	L	L
Middlesbrough ...	*Mr J H Wilson (Lab&Lib)	...L	L	L	L
Middlesex (Brentford)	...*Mr J Bigwood ...	...C	C	C	C
,, (Enfield)....	...Capt Bowles ..	...C	C	C	C
,, (Hornsey)	...*Mr H C Stephens	...C	C	C	C
,, (Tottenham)	...*Mr J Howard ...	...C	C	C	C
,, (Uxbridge)	*Sir F Dixon-Hartland	...C	C	C	C
Monmouth (Dist) ..	...*Mr J Spicer ...	...L	L	C	L
,, W	...*Sir W V Harcourt	...L	L	L	L
Monmouthshire, N ...	...Mr R McKenna	...L	L	L	L
,, S	...*Hon F Morgan	...C	C	C	C
Montgomery (Dist) ...	...*Sir P Pryce Jones	...C	C	L	C
Morpeth...	...*Mr T Burt (Labour)...	L	L	L	L
Newark...	...Hon H Finch Hatton...	C	C	C	C
Newcastle-on-Tyne ..	*Mr C F Hamond Mr Craddas (Lab)	...C	C	L	L

* Member of late Parliament.

† At a bye-election in 1894, the Hon. C. Ramsay (C) was elected.

Constituency.	Elected.	Party.	1892.	1894.	1895.
Newcastle-under-Lyme	...*Mr W Allen ..	...L	L	U	L
Newington, W... ...	...*Capt C Norton	...L	L	C	C
Newry	...*Mr P Carvill ...	...AP	AP	N	N
Norfolk, E	...*Mr R J Price	...L	L	C	C
,, N	...*Mr Cozens-Hardy	...L	L	L	L
,, S	...*Mr F Taylor ..	...U	U	U	L
Northampton	*Mr H Labouchere Mr Druce ...	...L	L	L	L
,, N ...	...Mr Monckton ...	...C	C	C	C
Northamptonshire (Mid)	...Mr J Pender ...	...C	L	L	L
Northumberland(Berwick).	*Sir E Grey ...	...L	L	L	L
,, (Tynesside)	*Mr J A Pease	...L	L	L	L
,, (Wansbeck)...	*Mr C Fenwick	...L	L	L	L
Norwich...	*Mr S Hoare ... Sir H Bullard..	...C	C	C	C
		...U	L	L	L
Norwood...	...*Mr C E Tritton	...C	C	C	C
Nottingham, E ...	...Mr E Bond ...	...U	U	L	L
,, (Mansfield)	...*Mr J C Williams	...L	L	L	L
,, S	...Lord H Bentinck	...C	C	C	C
Notts (Bassetlaw) ...	...*Sir F Milner...	...C	C	C	C
Oldham...	*Mr Ascroft ... Mr Oswald ...	...U	L	L	L
		...U	L	C	C
Oswestry	...*Mr S Leighton...	...C	C	C	C
Oxford	...*Visct Valentia	...C	C	C	C
,, (Banbury) ..	...Mr A Brassey ..	...C	L	L	L
,, (University)..	*Sir J Mowbray *Mr J Talbot ...	...C	C	C	C
		...C	C	C	C
,, (Woodstock)	...Mr G H Morrell	...C	L	U	L
Paddington N... ...	...*Mr J Aird ...	...C	C	C	C
,, S	...*Mr Fardell... ...	...C	C	C	C
Paisley	...Genl Laurie ...	...C	L	L	L
Pembroke (Dist) ..	...*Mr W R M Davies	...L	L	L	L
Pembrokeshire ..	...*Mr J W Lowther	...C	C	C	L
Penrith...	...Mr R Wallace ...	...L	C	L	L
Perth	...*Mr D Curfe ...	...U	U	U	L
,, W	...*Sir J G S Kitloch	...L	L	L	L
Perthshire, E... ...	...Mr R Purvis ...	...U	L	C	C
Peterborough ...	*Sir E. Clarke .. Mr C Harrison...	...C	C	C	C
Plymouth		...C	C	C	C
Pontefract	...*Mr T W Nussey	...L	C	C	C
Portsmouth	*Mr J Baker ... *Mr W O Clough	...L	L	L	L
		...L	L	C	C
Preston...	*Hon T Hanbury *Mr Tomlinson...	...C	C	C	C
Queen's County (Leix)	...Dr McDonell ...	...AP	AP	U	N
Reading..	...Mr C T Murdoch	...U	L	C	C
Renfrewshire, E ...	...*Mr Shaw-Stewart	...C	C	C	L
,, W ...	...*Mr C B Renshaw	...C	C	C	C
Rochdale	...Mr C M Royds...	...C	L	L	L
Rochester	...*Lord Cranbourne	...C	C	C	C
Rosscommon, S ...	...Mr L P Haydon	...P	P	N	N
Roxburgh	...Earl Dalkeith ...	...C	L	U	L
Rutlandshire	...*Mr G H Finch	...C	C	C	C
St Andrew's Burghs	...Mr H T Anstruther	...U	U	U	L
St Helens (Lancs) ..	...*Mr H S Karr ...	...C	C	C	C
St Ives...	...*Mr T B Bolitho	...U	U	U	L
St Pancras, E ...	...*Mr B G Webster	...C	C	C	C
,, N... ...	...Mr Moon ..	...C	L	C	L
,, S... ...	...*Sir J Goldsmid	...U	U	C	C
,, W ...	...*Mr H R Graham	...C	C	L	L
Salford, N	...Mr Platt Higgins	...U	L	C	C
,, S	...*Sir H Howarth	...C	C	C	C
Salisbury	...Mr E Hulse ...	...C	C	C	C
Scarborough	...Mr Rickett ...	...L	C	L	C
Sheffield, (Attercliffe)	...*Mr Langley... ...	...L	L	L	L
,, (Brightside)	...*Mr. Mundella ...	...L	L	L	L
,, C	...*Mr Howard Vincent	...C	C	C	C
,, (Eccleshall)	*Sir E Ashmead Bartlett	C	C	C	C
,, (Hallam) ...	...*Mr Stuart Wortley	...C	C	C	L
Shields, S	...Mr Robson ...	...L	L	L	L
Shropshire (Ludlow)	...*Mr R J More ...	...U	U	U	L
,, (Newport)	...*Col Slaney ...	...C	C	C	C
,, (Wellington)	...*Mr A Brown ..	...U	U	U	L
Sligo, S...	...*Mr T Curran ...	...AP	AP	N	N
Somerset (Bridgewater)	...*Mr E J Stanley	...C	C	C	C
,, (Wellington)	...*Sir A A Hood...	...C	C	C	C
,, N	...*Mr E H Llewellyn	..C	L	C	C
Southampton	*Mr T Chamberlayne Sir J Simeon ...	C	C	C	C
		...U	L	C	C
Southport	...*Hon G N Curzon	...C	C	C	L
Southwark (Bermondsey)	...Mr Lafone ...	...C	L	C	C
,, (Rotherhide)	...Mr Macdona ...	..C	C	C	C
,, W	...R K Causton ..	...L	L	L	L
Stafford	...*Mr C Shaw ...	...L	L	C	L
Staffs (Handsworth)	*Sir H Meysey Thompson	U	U	U	L
,, (Kingswinford)	...*Rt Hon A S Hill	...L	C	C	C
,, (Lichfield) ...	...Mr H C Fulford ...	...L	U	L	L
,, (West)	...*Mr A Harsar Bass	...U	U	U	L
Stalleybridge	...*Mr Sidebottom ...	..C	C	C	C
Stirling Burghs ...	...*Rt Hon Campbell Bannerman ...	...L	L	L	L
Stirlingshire	...Mr J McKillop ...	...U	L	L	L
Stoke-on-Trent ...	...Mr Coghill ..	...L	L	L	L
Stockport	*Mr G Whiteley Mr B V Melville	...C	L	C	C
		...U	L	C	L
Stockton	...Mr Samuel ...	...L	C	L	L
Strand	...*Mr W D Smith	...C	C	C	C
Sudbury...	...*Mr Quilter ...	...U	U	U	L
Suffolk (Woodbridge)	...*Capt Prettyman	...C	L	C	L
,, (Stowmarket)	...Mr Malcolm ...	...U	L	C	C
Sunderland	Mr Doxford ... *Sir E T Gourley	...U	L	L	L
		...L	L	L	L
Surrey (Chertsey) ...	...*Mr C H Combe	...C	C	C	C
,, (Epsom	...*Mr Bucknill ..	...C	C	C	C
,, (Reigate) ...	...*Hon H Cubitt	...C	C	C	C
,, (Wimbledon) ..	...*Mr H C O Bonsor	...C	C	C	C
Sussex (Chichester) ...	...*Lord E Talbot	...C	C	C	C
,, (Eastbourne)...	...*Admi Field ..	...C	C	C	C
,, (Horsham) ...	...*Mr J H Johnstone	...C	C	C	C
,, (Lewes) ...	...*Sir H Fletcher	...C	C	C	C
,, (Rye)	...*Col A Brookfield	...C	C	C	C
Swansea...	...*Sir J Llewellyn	...C	L	L	L
,, (Dist) ...	...Mr Jones ...	...U	L	L	L
T Hamlets(Bow&Bromley)	...Hon L Holland	...C	L	C	L
,, (Limehouse)	...Mr Samuel ...	...C	L	C	C
,, (Mile End) ..	...*Mr S Charrington	...C	C	C	C
,, (Poplar) ...	...*Mr S Buxton	...L	L	L	L
,, (Stepney) ..	...*Mr S W Isaacson	...C	C	C	L
,, (St George's)	...Mr H H Marks	...L	L	C	L
,, (Whitechapel)	...*Sir S Montagu..	...L	L	L	L
Tamworth	...*Mr P A Muntz ...	...C	C	C	C
Tewkesbury	...*Sir J E Dorrington	...C	C	C	C
Tipperary, E	...*Mr T J Condon	...AP	AP	N	N
,, N	...Mr P O'Brien ...	...AP	AP	N	N
,, S	...*Mr F Mandeville	...AP	AP	N	N
,, (Mid) ...	...*Mr F Hogan	...AP	AP	N	N
Tiverton	...*Sir W H Walrond	...C	C	C	C
Tullamore	...*Dr Fox	...AP	AP	N	N
Tunbridge	...*Mr Boscawen	..C	C	C	C
Tynemouth	...*Mr R S Donkin	..C	C	C	C
Tyrone (North) ...	...Mr Hamphill...	...L	C	C	C
Wakefield	...Lord Milton ...	...C	C	C	C
Walsall	...Mr S Gedge ...	...C	C	L	L
Walworth	...*Mr J Bailey ...	...U	L	C	C
Wandsworth	...*Mr H Kimber ...	...C	C	C	C
Warrington	...*Mr R Pierpoint	...C	C	C	C
Warwick	...*Mr Lyttelton...	...U	U	U	L
Warwickshire (Nuneaton)	...*Mr F A Newdigate	...C	C	C	C
,, (Stratford) ...	...*Col V Millward	..C	C	L	C
Waterford (City) ...	...*Mr J Redmond	...AP	AP	N	N
,, E	...*Mr J J Power.	...AP	AP	N	N
,, W	...*Mr A Webb...	...AP	AP	L	L
Wednesbury	...Mr Green ...	..C	C	L	L
West Bromwich ...	...*Mr J E Spencer	..C	C	L	L
West Ham, N... ...	...Mr E Gray ...	...U	L	L	L
,, S	...Major Banes ...	..C	L	C	C
West Haughton ...	...*Lord Stanley...	..C	C	C	C
Westminster	...*Mr Burdett Coutts	...C	C	C	C
Westmorland (Appleby)	...*Col W Clarmont	...C	C	C	C
(Kendal)	...*Capt Bagot ...	..C	C	C	C
Wexford, N	...*Mr T J Healy...	...AP	AP	N	N
,, S	...*Mr P F French	...AP	AP	N	N
Whitehaven	...Mr Holder ...	...U	L	C	C
Wicklow, E	...Mr Corbett... ...	...P	AP	N	N
,, W	...*Mr J O'Connor	...AP	AP	N	N
Wigan	...*Sir P Powell ...	...C	C	C	C
Wigtownshire	...*Sir H Maxwell	..C	C	C	C
Wilts (Cricklade) ...	...Mr A Hopkinson	...U	L	U	L
,, (Chippenham)	...Sir J Poynder ...	...C	C	C	C
Winchester	...*Mr Myers ...	...C	C	C	C
Windsor	...*Mr Barry ...	...C	C	C	C
Wolverhampton, E ...	...*Sir H Fowler...	...L	L	L	L
,, S	...*Mr C P Villiers	...C	U	U	L
,, W	...*Sir A Hickman	...C	C	L	L
Woolwich	...*Col Hughes ...	...C	C	C	C
Worcester	...*Hon G Alsopp	...C	C	C	C
,, E	...*Mr A Chamberlain	...U	U	C	C
Worcestershire (Bewdley)	...*Mr A Baldwin	...C	C	C	C
York	...*Mr Butcher ...	...C	C	L	L
Yorks (Barkston Ash)	*Sir F Lockwood *Col Gunter ...	...L	L	L	L
,, (Barnsley) ...	...*Lord Compton	...C	C	C	C
,, (Cleveland) ...	...*Mr H P Pease	...L	L	L	L
,, (Colne Valley)	...Sir J Kitson ...	...L	L	U	L
,, (Doncaster) ...	...Mr F W Fison...	...C	U	L	L
,, (Holderness)...	...*Comdr Bethell...	...C	C	C	C
,, (Holmfirth) ...	...*Mr H J Wilson	...L	L	L	L
,, (Howdenshire)	...*Col Wilson Todd	...C	C	C	C
,, (Molton) ...	...*Mr G Lambert...	...L	L	L	L
,, (Normanton)...	...*Mr B Pickard...	...L	L	L	L
,, (Pudsey) ...	...*Mr B Priestley	...L	L	L	L
,, (Rotherham)...	...*R A D Acland	...L	L	L	L
,, (Shipley) ...	...*Mr F Flannery	...U	L	L	L
,, (Sowerby) ...	...*Mr J W Mellor	...L	L	L	L
,, (Thirsk) ...	...*Mr J G Lawson	...C	C	C	C
,, (Whitby) ...	...*Mr E W Beckett	...C	C	C	C

* Member of late Parliament.

PARTY GAINS.

Conservative seats gained	91
Liberal seats gained	18

STRENGTH OF PARTIES TO DATE.

Conservatives	365
Unionists	
Liberals	199
Parnellites	9
Anti-Parnellites	67
Labour	3

SIR HENRY D. LITTLEJOHN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your London correspondent shows true London ignorance of affairs outside that city in wondering vaguely who Dr. Littlejohn is that he should receive the honour of Knighthood; the honour, however, being not to Dr. Littlejohn, but to the State, whose chief officer at last recognizes the value of a life devoted to sanitary science. Sir Henry Littlejohn may not be known in London society, but he has long held a European reputation as medical jurist, toxicologist, and authority on matters of health, and for more than a quarter of a century it has been a common thing for students to forsake their own colleges in order to attend his lectures on Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene. It was in the celebrated Pritchard poisoning case that Dr. Littlejohn's powers as a toxicologist were first brought prominently before the public, and ever since that time whether as medical officer of health and police surgeon to the City of Edinburgh, as Lecturer in the College of Surgeons on Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene, as officer of health to the Local Government Board, or as medical expert in Crown cases he has led the busiest possible life in the service of his country. Few men are privileged to see the result of their labours to such an extent as he has done; it is difficult to realize the difference between the condition of Edinburgh when Dr. Littlejohn was made health officer, with its unlit tenements, its foul closes and wynds, and its absolute want of sanitary appliances, and its present state; and indeed a history of Edinburgh during his tenure of office would be very much a history of Sanitary Science in Great Britain, during the same period. His pupils, gathered from all parts, and dispersed to every quarter of the globe, have carried with them the teaching of this Father of Sanitary Science, and have thus made his influence as far-reaching as it will be long-enduring.

There are few men who can look back upon such a busy well-spent life, in which so much has been effected for the welfare and wholesome living of humanity. There are few men too, who have lived such a quiet unobtrusive life, and so far the wonderment of your London correspondent is natural. That an honour of this kind should be given for work not talk, and above all for saving life on a large scale instead of for the wholesale destruction of life is certainly an innovation, and an innovation which marks an improved sanitary condition of the British mind.—Yours, &c.,

EDITH PECHEY PHIPSON.

BOMBAY UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have no doubt you will favour me with an opportunity to throw light on the article about the Uncovenanted Widows' Pension Fund, that appeared in your issue of last Tuesday. The facts are that all the members, European and Native, are on an equal footing. The subscriptions are regulated by the same table and, in reference to the amount paid in and the pension subscribed for at the time of joining, both sections receive the following benefits. Periodical increase to pension originally subscribed for during subscriber's lifetime to be paid to the widow on subscriber's death. Distribution of profits, if any, by abatement of original subscription at a percentage on the amount paid in. Subscriber's widow receives pension at the increased rate from date following subscriber's death.

In addition to these benefits common to both sections the widows of subscribers, who joined the fund before January, 1888, residing in England, receive the rupee pension in sterling at the exchange of 2s. the rupee. The effect of this arrangement is best understood by an illustration. Two subscribers, one a European the other a Native, are, I will suppose, of the same age, the ages of the wives also correspond the subscribers joined on the same date, and subscribed for a pension of Rs. 100 a month both died on the same day after being members of the fund for over ten years.

European and Native should each have paid into the fund at the original rate Rs. 4,779.

Each paid under the rule of abatement	Rs. 4,302
Each benefitted	,, 477
Subscription on the increase of Rs. 20 per month to pension not paid	,, 820
	Rs. 1,297

So that during life-time both European and Native equally participated in benefit amounting to Rs. 1,367 or 28·6 per cent. of original subscription. In addition to these benefits the widow of the European receives from the fund monthly a pension of Rs. 120.

	Rs.	a.	p.
(At say Is. 1d.) costing	221	8	7
Natives' widow only draws the actual pension	120	0	0
Monthly excess.....	Rs. 101	8	7

for which the European did not contribute to the fund. This extraordinary and unequal arrangement was brought about in 1871 by two European subscribers now in England, obtaining the passing of a rule that rupee pensions when paid in sterling were to be reckoned at the rupee. At the meeting the subscribers were informed that the fund would not lose by the arrangement. Though afterwards it was found that the fund was losing heavily no action was taken to correct the mischief until 1880, and then only a half measure was proposed, but was abandoned because of a desire on the part of some Native subscribers to follow the course adopted by Bengal and cancel the rule retrospectively. It was not till 1887 that a limit was placed on the increasing loss by exchange and heavy liability for prospective pension at 2s. by limiting the rule to subscribers who joined before January, 1888, and all this time it was known to the managing committee of the Bombay Fund that the Bengal High Court had clearly decided that it was both legal and just to amend the rule as was done last Saturday. Moreover, during this period the actuary had over and over again warned the managing committee of the risks involved by a continuance of this rule. The managing committee of the fund has always been under the leadership of a European and the Native subscribers were content to leave their affairs entirely with this committee so long as the benefits held out to them as inducements to join the fund were not interfered with. But on the nature of the actuary's last report becoming known, and that the managing committee were endeavouring to retain the 2s. rule the Native subscribers, afraid that their interests would be sacrificed for the Europeans, looked into the matter for themselves, and brought about a withdrawal of the special privilege available to widows residing in England. No rule was passed, nor was it intended to interfere with the pensions now being paid at 2s.—these will continue. It is true the fund has accumulated a large capital, but it has also accumulated large liabilities that must be recognized. Omitting details these are the actuary's figures :—

Total value of Assets and Liabilities	Rs. 22,17,003
Present value of existing pensions, reversionary pensions, prospective, additional, &c., &c.	,, 20,25,744
Total Rs....	1,91,334
Reserve	Rs. 1,59,002
Balance of profit available for abatement of subscriptions for two years	,, 32,332
Grand Total Rs...	1,91,334

Now the actuary has reported that if the 2s. rule is continued there can be no reserve and no surplus, and that the Rs. 191,324 is not quite sufficient to meet the liability on account of the prospective 2s. pensions. The proposal put forward by the Europeans interested, and which will, I understand, be urged on the Government of India, is that abatements should cease so long as funds are not sufficient to meet the 2s. prospective pensioners; in other words that one of the inducements that led the Natives to join should be "repudiated" so that they may be no "repudiation" of a special benefit that only the widows of certain Europeans can enjoy.

Every subscriber joining the fund receives a copy of the rules, and accepts membership with all the advantages and disadvantages involved. In respect to the 2s. rule it was stated at the meeting that the passing of the rule in 1871 was pronounced by high authority as illegal.

The fund being proprietory cannot be taken over by Government without the consent of the subscribers, which, I hope, would be agreed to by them if suggested by Government, but the change is as likely as that the moon and sun will change places. If Government interference had existed in 1871 the rule would not have been allowed.—Yours, &c.,

HARISCHANDRA SHIVSHANKAR TRILOKEKAR,
July 24. Subscriber and Auditor.

An account has been taken in Austria-Hungary of the Christian names of persons in the Empire. The name of Francis heads the list with 1,834,000, then come 1,384,000 persons who rejoice in the name of John; then Joseph, which numbers 1,085,000; Leopold has 584,000 admirers; and Wenceslaus 441,000. Of the Christian names of women Anna rules supreme in Austria with nearly 2,000,000; then comes Marie with 1,652,000, and Elisabeth has place with 1,260,000 admirers.

TH

WRITERS AND READERS.

CAPTAIN YOUNGHUSBAND'S next new book will not be his Travels in Manchuria after all—the volume on which he was engaged when he suddenly left England for Chitral. It will be The Siege and Relief of Chitral, and Messrs. Macmillan and Co. will publish it as soon as possible.

Messrs. Macmillan also are able at last to announce the definite publication of The Letters of Mathew Arnold, 1848—1888, collected and arranged by Mr. George W. E. Russell. As our readers know, Mr. Russell has been at work on this compilation for some time, and lovers of literature and Matthew Arnold are safe in expecting it to be a great treat, since, as Mr. Russell says in his prefatory note, For those who knew Matthew Arnold the peculiar charm of his letters lies in this—that they are in a word, himself.

Sir Robert Ball's biographical studies of the great astronomers will be published in book form by Messrs. Isbister in the autumn. Ptolemy is the first to claim the attention of the Lowndean Professor, and afterwards come Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler, Horrox, Newton, Flamsteed, Halley, John and William Herschel, Rosse, Hamilton, and Schwabe. There will be many portraits in the volume, as well as illustrations of a general character.

Mr. J. Ashcroft Noble's new book, Impressions and Memories, will be published shortly by Messrs. J. M. Dent. The following is the dedication :—"To my children : to Irene, my first-born, who may some day, I hope, write worthy books of her own ; to dear Phillip, not less near to us because he stands in that Light of which our summer sunshine is but the shadow ; to Helen, whose love makes household ministries divine ; to Mary, the mighty book-girl, with her forward gaze towards the mathematical tripos ; and to the twelve-year-old Lancelot, who thinks that I should be better employed in celebrating Stoddart's team than in writting such 'ros' as is to be found in these and previous pages." Among the many essays are The Charm of Autobiography, The Burden of Christine Rossetti, and A Ramsgate Arabian Night.

Precentor Venables some time before his decease commenced a volume on the palaces and manors of the Sees of England, but unfortunately it was not completed. The portion of the work which was left undone has now been finished by the co-operation of Dr. Sparrow Simpson, the Rev. J. Cave-Browne, the Rev. A. R. Maddison, of Lincoln, and Canon Church, the historian of the Cathedral of Wells, and the book will be issued in September under the title, Episcopal Palaces of England. There are eleven chapters devoted to Lambeth Palace, Fulham Palace, Farnham Castle, Auckland Castle, Lincoln Palace, Wells Palace, Rose Castle, Ely Palace, Bishopthorpe, Norwich Palace, and Salisbury Palace.

In the article on Bishopthorpe the writer points out that the title Palace belongs of right only to the residence of a bishop in the See-city from which he takes his title. Thus one may properly speak of the palace of Wells, of Chichester, Salisbury, Exeter, and Lincoln, but the Palace of Bishopthorpe is as much a misnomer as Lambeth Palace, or Fulham Palace. The Archbishops of Canterbury, till comparatively recent times, however, dated their letters from Lambeth House, and it might be well if they and their brethren of London and Oxford returned to the more modest designation. Bishopthorpe, by the way, as an archiepiscopal residence, dates from the thirteenth century.

Dr. Todhunter is the author of a forthcoming volume of poems, entitled Three Sorrows of Story Telling. The book contains three Irish bardic tales, entitled The Fate of the Sons of Usna, The Doom of the Children of Lir, and The Lamentations of the Three Sons of Qurann, which are narrated in lines of twelve syllables.

Messrs. Macmillan will begin in the autumn a new series, called Foreign Statesmen, which Professor Bury, of Trinity College, Dublin, will edit. A selection will be made of European statesmen who have left the most lasting impression behind them, the list including, among others, the lives of Charles the Great, Ferdinand the Catholic, William the Silent, Peter the Great, Napoleon, Maria Theresa, and Catharine the Second ; also Richelieu, which will be the first volume to appear. The size and form of the new series will correspond with Messrs. Macmillan's Twelve English Statesmen.

Mr. W. E. Henley has prepared a volume of selections from early English poets, to be issued by Messrs. Macmillan, under the title A London Garland. The extracts will be those dealing, as the name implies, with London, and will be made from Chaucer (a portion of the Canterbury Tales relating to a mediæval 'prentice), John Lydgate, William Dunbar, Spenser, Drayton, and Surrey. Members of the Society of Illustrators will illustrate the volume.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor's book, Some Old Love Stories, will be issued shortly by Messrs. Chapman. There is a portait of the author as a preface to the volume, which deals with Abaaham Lincoln and his wife, Mirabeau and Sophie de Monnier, William Hazlitt and Sarah Walker, Forson and Marie Antoinette, and Carlyle and his wife. Messrs. Chapman are also preparing for early publication Dialogues of the Day, a book consisting of short plays dealing with incidents, personages and topics of modern life. Mr. Oswald Crawford has edited the volume, and among the contributors are Mrs. Crackanthorpe, Miss Gertrude Kingston, Miss Violet Hunt, Miss Clara Saville Clarke, and Anthony Hope.

The Reformer's Book Shelf, a series of works published by Mr. Fisher Unwin, should interest electors at this particular juncture. The purpose of the series is to illustrate the relation between modern Liberalism and social conditions. Among the volumes are The Labour Movement, by Mr. Hobhouse, Titled Corruption, by Mr. Swift, McNeill, M.P., and The House of Lords, by Mr. Spalding.

Mr. Fisher Unwin is about to publish a book on music halls—probably the only history of the subject yet written. The authors are Messrs. C. D. Stuart and A. J. Park. They embrace the growth of the variety stage from the days of song and supper rooms to the present time. The work will also contain short biographies of past and present favourities, and extracts from ancient and modern songs. The progress of the provincial stage is also recorded. The authors have striven to deal with their subject as completely as possible.

Messrs. Longmans and Co. have nearly ready for publication the new volume of The Fur and Feather Series. Its subject is The Pheasant. The natural history part of it is written by the Rev. H. A. Macpherson, who has written part of the volume on The Grouse. The shooting section is the work of Mr. A. J. Stuart-Wortley. Mr. A. S. Shand writes the chapters on the Cookery of the Pheasant. The volume will contain illustrations by Mr. A. Thorburn, and a number of diagrams.—The same publishers have in the press the second part—Fruits—of Mrs. De Salis's Gardening a la Mode. The first part, Vegetables, has just appeared.

Messrs. Blackwood and Sons have in the press a volume by Mr. E. M. Church on Sir Richard Church's life in Italy and Greece. Chapter in an Adventurous Life is the work is entitled will contain several illustrations.—The same publishers have also in hand Mr. Christopher Hare's Down the Village Street : Scenes in a West Country Hamlet, and Grey Mantle and Gold Fringe, by Mr. D. S. Meldrum, the author of The Story of Margredel, a Fifeshire tale. Mr. Meldrum is the editor of Messrs. Blackwood's new and excellent edition of John Galt's novels, four volumes of which—The Provost and the Last of the Lairds and The Entail—are in the press.

Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. will bring out very shortly the second volume of their new Novel Series. This second volume is Lyre and Lancet, by Mr. F. Anstey. It will contain more than twenty full page illustrations. The prices of the volumes vary from two to three, or four shillings, according to size. Mr. Anstey's Story is to be published at the intermediate price.

Messrs. Chapman and Hall will very shortly publish a volume of Dialogues of the Day. The dialogues are short dramatic pieces of a few pages each, dealing with incidents and personages of contemporary life. Among the contributors to the volume are Anthony Hope, Mrs. Crackanthorpe, and Mr. Oswald Crawfurd, who also edits the book.

Mr. Crockett, the author of the Stickin Minister, has been interviewed in his home at Penicuik, on the banks of the Esk, and he has been giving his interviewer an account of his early struggles and experiences. It seems that in his time Mr. Crockett has cultivated literature almost literally upon a little oatmeal, for during his first three years at Edinburgh University he lived on about nine shillings a week. At the age of fifteen he passed from Castle Douglas School to the University with a bursary or scholarship of £20 a year. His fixed income however was less than half even that modest sum, for it having to be paid in fees. By dint of doing a little coaching and journalistic work in his spare time he just managed to live. He shared a garret in an old house with a cousin, and afterwards with Mac George, the artist, and each paid three shilling and six pence a week for rent including coal and gas. From his early childhood, however, Mr. Crockett had been accustomed to rough it. His father died soon after he was born, and his people were small farmers of Duchrae. When a boy of five he took part in the common labours of the field, and all through a long harvest, he made bands for a whole field of sheaves of wheat. What most impressed him at that time was the hand-to-hand fight of all the people on the farm against the threatened encroachments of the river Dee.

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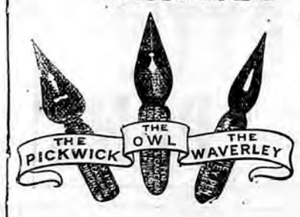
assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means ; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.
DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.
I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.
On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the int se thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS.



"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—*Standard.*

"The OWL PEN *par excellence* the Ladies' Pen."—*Court Journal.*

"The PICKWICK PEN embodies an improvement of great value."—*Engineer.*

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

BENGER'S FOOD For Infants & Invalids & The Aged

MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.
Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.
Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA ; KEMP & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY ; PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes :—I have prescribed REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

Sold in bottles by all Chemists.
Sole Agents for India :—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks :—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 5) to which Medicines for human use belong ; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876 : your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED **DR LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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THE PERTH.

OFFICERS' REGULATION.
Rs. **31-8** and Rs. **40-8.**

THE PERTH, as illustration,
DRAB & BROWN CHECKS.
Rs. **34** to Rs. **38.**

THE DBLE. BREASTED SAC, as illustration,
HEAVY DRAB TWILL.
Rs. **25.**

THE CHESTERFIELD,
BLACK OR BRONZE PARAMATTA.
Rs. **25.**

THE INVERNESS CLOAK,
FASHIONABLE PLAID TWEEDS.
Rs. **60** to Rs. **70.**

THE DBLE. BREASTED SAC.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

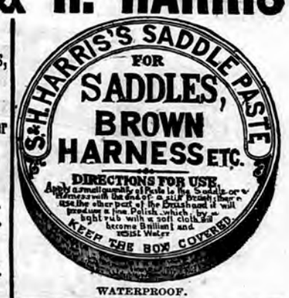
S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.



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HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

MELLIN'S FOOD

Is not Farinaceous and is entirely free from Starch and Cane Sugar.

When added to diluted Cow's Milk it produces a complete and perfect diet, adapted for the strong as well as for the sickly babe. **MELLIN'S FOOD** supplies materials by which diluted cow's milk is converted into **A PERFECT FOOD FOR THE YOUNGEST INFANT.**

Mellin's Food may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India. Samples and Directions for use printed in Native Languages, together with a pamphlet on the "Feeding and Care of Infants," can be had on application to the following Wholesale Agents in India :—

Bombay—LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & Co. *Madras*—OAKES & Co. *Calcutta*—MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co *Rangoon*—LATHAM BLACK & Co. *Karachi*—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LIMITED, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week, until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

BEFORE USE

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

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EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
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Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*

Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.
Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
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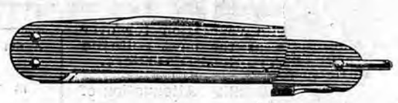
MARCKS & Co. Ld., JEWELLERS & GOLD & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

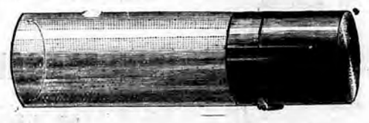
PRESENTATION SILVER WARE.



Sterling Silver Mounted Penknife .....Rs. 15.

Artistically Enamelled in colours, Silver Handled Ivory Paper Knives.....Rs. 85.

Malacca Cane with Fancy Oxidized Silver Mount ...Rs. 85.
Ebony Stick with Ivory top Mounted with Oxidized Silver Elephant Head ..... „ 130.



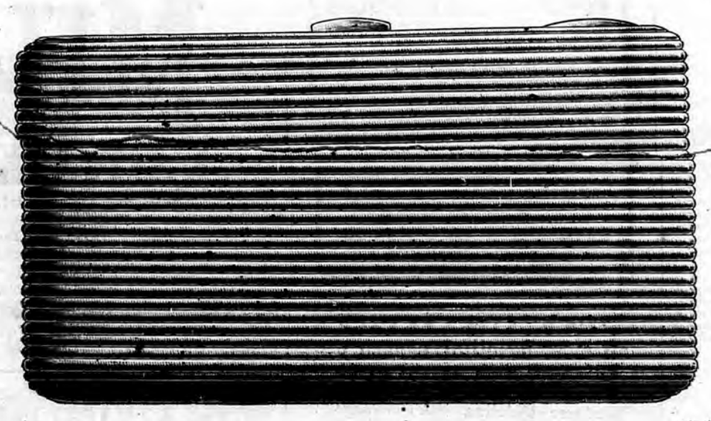
Crystal Bottle, Sterling Silver Mount and Gilt inside .....Rs. 15.

Crystal Bottle with Silver Enamelled Mount, artistically executed in colours .....Rs. 32.

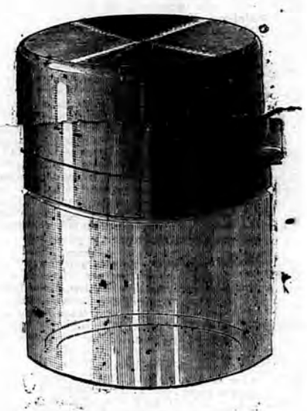
Silver Match Boxes. Fluted or Plain Rs. 25.

Silver Fluted Box, Large Size...Rs. 60.
Do. do. do. Small Size... „ 36.
Do. do. do. with Handsome Enamelling..... „ 72.

Cigarette Cases, Artistically Enamelled .....Rs. 155.
Do. Plain or Fluted ... „ 70.



Cigar Cases Fluted or Plain : one side Cigars, the other Cigarettes .....Rs. 110.
Cigar Cases, to hold 5 Cigars..... „ 105.
Do. do. 4 do. ..... „ 80.



Salts or Perfume Bottle, Mounted Sterling Silver .....Rs. 48.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA The Best and Purest COCOA

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SOAP MAKERS
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
To HER MAJESTY
The Queen
and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS The
Prince of Wales.

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S Oriental Tooth Paste.

White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath, to Old Age.

CAUTION.—The only Genuine is JEWSBURY & BROWN'S.

Price 1/6 and 2/6. All Chemists.

OVER 60 YEARS IN USE.

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS

Sir Chas. A. Cameron M.D.

Neave's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS & THE AGED.

PRICES:—
Single, 14-, 18-, and 21-.
Double, 28-, 30-, and 33-6
Patent LEVER TRUSS
(No Steel in Band).
Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position

SPLITTING and BELTS

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN
Consultations, Descriptive Circular, and Price List *free*.
J. WHITE & CO., Ltd.,
228, Piccadilly, London, England. Est. 50 Years
All genuine goods bear our name stamped on them.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."

THOMSON'S Trade Mark. "GLOVE-FITTING" CORSET

The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
APPROVED by the whole polite world.
Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.
To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
TWENTY FIRST MEDAL.

MANUFACTURERS:
W. S. THOMSON & CO., Ltd., LONDON.
See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown.
None others are Genuine.

Homocea

Touches the SPOT for
Rheumatism and Lumbago.

IT is simply marvellous how quickly Homocea, if thoroughly rubbed in, stops the excruciating pains which accompanies these disorders, for

Homocea

instantly Touches the Spot. Homocea has thoroughly established its reputation as a pain reliever. It is not only an embrocation, but it is a household preparation of great merit, and whether in Earache, Toothache, Sprains, or Strains, it has only to be used to be fully appreciated. In Cuts and Burns the pain is stopped and healing sets in at once.

Sold, in two sizes, by all dealers in Medicine.
INDIAN DEPOT (Wholesale & Retail),
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Stephens' Inks.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

LADIES! Save all intermediary profits by purchasing your

KNITTING, EMBROIDERY, FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO., Bradford, Yorks, Eng.

Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.

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